

Libyan Troops Besieging City In Northern Chad, U.S. Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Between 1,500 and 2,000 Libyan troops, equipped with artillery and armored vehicles, have joined in a siege of the oasis town of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad, the State Department said Monday.

Government officials in N'jamena, the capital of Chad, said that Libya had resumed its intensive bombing of Faya-Largeau Monday afternoon.

"The situation is serious," said John Hughes, the State Department spokesman. "Faya-Largeau is besieged by Libyan troops and Libyan-supported rebels."

U.S. Hopes Aid to Chad Curbs Libyan Expansion

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say the dispatch of two U.S. AWACS surveillance planes and an escort of F-15 fighters to help Chad is aimed at countering what Washington perceives to be an effort by Libya to create its own sphere of influence across Africa.

In geopolitical terms, officials say that Chad, which is an impoverished, landlocked desert nation with a population of 4.4 million people, is relatively unimportant to U.S. security interests.

But the officials said that as a testing ground, and potential base, for Libyan attempts to subvert other nations, including Egypt, Sudan and Nigeria, Chad had become the focus of a Western effort to demonstrate to Colonel Moammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, that attempts to expand his influence would be strenuously opposed.

A senior administration official said Sunday, one day after the planes were sent, "We view Libyan aggression in Chad as only the latest and most brazen example of a broader pattern of Libyan efforts to destabilize and subvert governments across a whole belt of states in Africa."

Although Libya has bought large quantities of arms from the Soviet Union and has been viewed at times by U.S. officials as an erratic Soviet ally, administration officials say they do not believe Libyan activities in Africa are coordinated with Moscow.

Administration officials said about 2,000 Libyan troops had moved into northern Chad to sup-

port a rebel drive against government forces. Last week the United States accused Libya of bombing Faya-Largeau, a city in northern Chad that has been at the center of intense fighting between rebel and government forces.

All of the pieces of the Western effort have not yet fallen into place. France, which colonized north, western and central Africa, includ-

ing Chad, and has remained a major presence in the region, said Sunday that it had ruled out sending troops or combat aircraft, even though President Hishine Habré on Saturday repeated an appeal for direct French air support. But France has stepped up its supply of arms to Chad, and last week said it was sending the government anti-aircraft weapons.

The Reagan administration has made clear in public statements and private diplomatic communications that it expects France to take the leading role in Chad, according to administration officials.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Sunday on a television interview program, "We're in close consultation with the French and I'm sure that they will exercise their responsibilities properly."

Relations between Washington and Paris would be strained, U.S. officials said, if the French government decided to move aggressively to help Chad halt the rebel drive. The officials said President Ronald Reagan's decision to send airborne warning and control system planes

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Sudan along with support aircraft. Libya said Monday its air force would shoot down any of the AWACS planes that "affect Libyan territory."

In other developments Monday: A man described as a captured Libyan pilot appeared before the public in the capital and said that Libyan-backed insurgents were preparing a major ground assault on government forces at the northern oasis town. There was no immediate response from Libya, which repeatedly has denied it is involved in the latest round of Chad's 18-year-old civil war.

Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, said that the United States had not consulted France before it sent arms and advisers to Chad.

Zaire announced it was sending 700 more soldiers to Chad because of "further proof" of Libyan involvement in the conflict and the "arrogance and expansionist aims" of Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Qaddafi. Zaire is the only country thus far to have sent combat troops to Chad, and the new contingent would bring the total to 2,450.

The man described as the pilot of the Soviet-built Sukhoi-22 bomber, shot down Friday 15 miles from Faya-Largeau, was brought out before 50 journalists and 5,000 civilians gathered Monday in N'jamena.

Chadian officials identified the pilot as Major Abdel Salam Sharfadin.

Major Sharfadin said that Libyan bombers had been ordered to weaken the position of government troops around Faya-Largeau in preparation for a new ground assault on the city by the insurgent forces of the former president, Goukouni Oueddei. The pilot said he did not know when the attack was to take place.

The pilot said Soviet-built Tupolev-22 bombers also were engaged in the action as well as light tanks, which had returned to Libya when their missions were completed.

Major Sharfadin confirmed that Libyan planes had dropped 500-kilogram (1,100-pound) napalm, phosphorous and fragmentation bombs on Faya-Largeau.

Mr. Cheysson said in a television interview in Paris that France had not been consulted about Washington's decision to send the surveillance planes to monitor the situation in Chad, nor of its decision to send U.S. military advisers into the former French colony.

The State Department said in Washington there had been many consultations. Western diplomatic

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A soldier with an automatic weapon stood guard near the National Palace in Guatemala City Monday after the military announced a coup to replace President Efraín Ríos Montt.

Sri Lanka President Charges Rioting Was Part of Marxists' Coup Attempt

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Marxist officers in Sri Lanka's army encouraged the ethnic conflict that led to the island republic's worst communal violence since independence, and then participated in it in an attempt to stage a coup d'état, President Junius R. Jayewardene has charged.

Mr. Jayewardene, interviewed at his home last week, said he received "typewritten evidence" last Tuesday, which he planned to release soon, showing that army officers loyal to the Marxist-Leninist People's Liberation Front planned civil disturbances in five stages designed to lead to an overthrow of his government by the military and national police. He said the evidence came from party informants.

He said he had no "direct evidence" that a foreign power was involved in the coup attempt and added: "It's a very serious thing to point a finger. If we do get direct evidence, we certainly will do so."

Mr. Jayewardene said three Marxist-oriented political parties, in collaboration with the leftist military officers, successfully exploited centuries of tension and distrust between the Buddhist Sinhalese, who form 73 percent of the country's 15 million population, and the Hindu Tamils, who make up 20 percent, to cause violence as a cover for a takeover of his government.

As for the Tamil Tigers separatist guerrilla movement in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka, Mr. Jayewardene said: "I think we can eradicate them. They did so in Malaysia and Burma."

The Tiger guerrillas are the radical arm of the Tamil separatist movement, which seeks to establish a separate nation in the northern provinces for Sri Lanka's 3.5 million Tamils. Estimates of their strength range from less than 200 to more than 1,000 guerrillas.

Mr. Jayewardene said that leftist soldiers acting as provocateurs had been seen July 31 at the Colombo



Junius R. Jayewardene

Violent clashes between Sinhalese and Tamils began July 24 after 13 Sinhalese soldiers were slain in an ambush near the Tamil town of Jaffna. Rioting soon spread throughout the country and into the capital.

The official death toll in the violence is 267, mostly Tamils, but the actual toll is believed to be much higher. The violence is the worst of its kind since Sri Lanka, known as Ceylon until 1972, was granted independence from Britain in 1948.

Mr. Jayewardene said the violence was not a riot. "It is a revolution, and we have to adopt counter-revolutionary methods."

Mr. Jayewardene said he was still prepared to make conciliatory gestures to any Tamils who abandon the demand for a separate state. He drafted a constitutional amendment, unanimously adopted Friday by the Parliament, which his United National Party controls, which proscribes any parties that advocate separatism and bans publication of such propaganda.

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Military Stages Guatemala Coup; Defense Minister Takes Top Office

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUATEMALA CITY — Defense Minister Oscar Mejía Víctores seized control of the government Monday in a military coup, replacing President Efraín Ríos Montt.

General Mejía Víctores took the presidential oath of office at the National Palace Monday afternoon. It was administered by Ricardo Sagume Vidaurte, president of the Supreme Court.

There were unconfirmed reports, however, that General Ríos Montt was holding out with some supporters in the Presidential House, adjacent to the National Palace. Witnesses said there was shooting in the area around the palace.

But other reports said that General Ríos Montt had conceded power to General Mejía Víctores within four hours of an armed forces proclamation removing him from power. A Reuters dispatch added that five persons had been killed in the coup.

A communiqué from the military command, read on a nationwide broadcast, said General Ríos Montt had been deposed because of "the situation created by a small group which for personal ambitions wants to perpetuate its power." The broadcast said the nation's military leaders, including the commanders of the land, air and naval forces, had charged that "a reli-

gious and fanatic group was taking advantage of Ríos Montt's position."

The military proclamation reaffirmed the army's commitment to eradicating what it described as Marxist-Leninist subversion. It said the military council would support ways of leading Guatemala along a democratic path, but did not mention elections.

Prior to the announcement, more than a dozen air force planes and helicopters circled the National Palace and military installations in the Guatemala capital.

"A friend saw two dead bodies near the palace on the main square," said Robert Rosenhouse, a U.S. journalist and longtime resident of Guatemala City.

"The coup apparently is not completely consolidated yet," Mr. Rosenhouse said. "Radio stations are giving army communiqués with the list of officers and bases that support the coup."

He said that gunfire also was heard near the central police station and that streets around the general staff building and a fort were blocked off.

The coup followed by a day after General Mejía Víctores met in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, with U.S. military leaders, the Honduran military commander,

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Efraín Ríos Montt

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Craxi's Economic Pill May Be Bitter for Left

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — As Bettino Craxi prepares to go before Parliament Tuesday evening to introduce his government and its policy program, it has become increasingly clear that Italy's first Socialist prime minister is committed to domestic and foreign policies that will dismay much of the Italian Left.

On the vital economic questions on which he has to act immediately, the Craxi government is reported to be preparing stronger measures than were thought possible before its investiture.

It is set to give priority to strong but "socially fair" anti-inflation measures, reduction of the budget deficit, cuts in health and other social services and to putting further brakes on the rate of salary increases, according to government sources.

Mr. Craxi, it is understood, would like an invitation to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan before the end of the year. Later, he hopes to visit Moscow and hold talks with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, according to informed sources.

A pro-American Atlanticist and strong believer in the Western alliance, Mr. Craxi is said by aides to be determined to go through with the deployment of 112 U.S. cruise missiles in Sicily before the end of the year if Soviet-American talks in Geneva fail to bring satisfactory results.

But like Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, he is calling for flexibility on both sides.

He has expressed interest in the "walk-in-the-woods" outline proposed by the American negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky. The outline, which was rejected by both Moscow and Washington, called for a reduction in Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe to about 75 and limitation of the new U.S. deployment to the same number of cruise missiles. An agreement along such lines would take much of the political pressure off the European governments involved.

The prospect of effective measures against inflation emerged last week during negotiations on an economic program between the coalition parties. According to Giu-

liano Amato, the expert who conducted the negotiations for Mr. Craxi, the other parties had underestimated the Socialists' realism.

His party has changed since the boom years of the 1960s, when it was the role of a Socialist Party to press for constant economic expansion to create jobs and increase salaries and social services, he said in an interview.

"We are a party which knows that protecting salaries without taking care of inflation" is unrealistic and that it is impossible to protect jobs in industries that are dying," Mr. Amato said.

In the economic crisis of the 1980s, leftist parties themselves must be willing to take the necessary economic steps because otherwise the voters will turn to conservative regimes as in Britain, the United States and West Germany, which will adopt the needed measures "without regard to social fairness," he said.

Mr. Amato was appointed undersecretary in the prime minister's office last Friday, confirming his role as Mr. Craxi's closest adviser.

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FAMILY PHOTO — Vacationing north of Madrid, Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain holds his daughter, Maria, while his wife, Carmen, and son David pose for a picture being snapped by another son, Pablo.

Weather, Politics Dim U.S. Crop Outlook; Food Costs Expected to Rise

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, heat and dry weather are seriously threatening the corn and soybean crops that underpin the U.S. farm economy.

The unexpected drought comes on top of the Reagan administration's payment-in-kind program, which had already reduced expected production of grain and other major crops. The result could be sharply increased food prices next year on everything from beef and pork to eggs, soft drinks and cooking oil.

Specialists at the Department of Agriculture see the next two weeks as critical in shaping the 1983 corn and soybean crops.

"It is a discouraging picture," said Lyle Denny, a U.S. meteorologist. He said that forecasts for August all predict less rain and warmer weather than normal. In Des Moines, Iowa, Orville Sweet, executive vice-president of the National Pork Producers Council, showed a bit more optimism. "We've just one good rain away from prosperity," he said.

A former Democratic official in the Department of Agriculture put it in political terms: "If this corn crop goes down the tubes, you'll hear people calling this

administration's payment-in-kind program one of the most colossal blunders of all time."

Corn, a key ingredient in meat, poultry and milk production and hundreds of industrial uses, is the common denominator. Under the payment-in-kind program, sometimes called PIK, farmers have left fallow about 30 percent of their corn acreage. Now the crop is expected to be about 6 billion bushels (2.1 billion hectoliters), compared to last year's 8.4 billion.

The program gives farmers surplus grain in return for not planting, and already has pushed corn prices upward, as it was designed to do. But weather jitters have added to this price spiral.

Representative Cooper Evans, Republican of Iowa, predicted last week that the Department of Agriculture, given the tightened situation, will abandon plans for payment-in-kind in 1984. "By fall, the government's corn bins will be empty, market prices will be up and our farmers will be gearing for full production in 1984," he said.

Meanwhile, the weather situation is bad: Although the first official Department of Agriculture 1983 corn harvest projection will not be out until Thursday, specialists expect losses to be heavy because of drought in the key Corn Belt states. Some private

analysts predict the national crop will fall a billion bushels short.

Experts at Iowa State University call the situation in their state "worse than 1980," with forecasts predicting the state's corn yield will be 102 bushels per acre, compared to 126 in normal conditions.

In Georgia, the No. 1 poultry state in the nation, high temperatures in one week of July killed 350,000 broilers and 14,000 breeder hens. Higher prices for corn and soybeans, staples of modern chicken feed, will mean higher prices at the supermarket.

Intense heat and dryness have hurt farmers in 27 West Texas counties, where the state agriculture commissioner, Jim Hightower, said: "We've got the makings of a new Dust Bowl out there."

Excessive spring rains and flooding in the Mississippi Delta and continuing unseasonal cool weather in California's Central Valley have cut into U.S. cotton projections.

Throughout the major Midwestern corn and soybean states last week, agriculture officials agreed that the damage to corn is considerable, but the soybeans can be salvaged if rain comes soon. Elvin Taylor of Iowa State University said, "There's a rule of thumb that you can stomp all over your soybeans, but treat them right in August and you'll get a crop."

Mr. Taylor said his crop data last week indicated that a tenth of the state has lost between 30 and 50 percent of its corn, with counties in the southern half suffering losses in the 30-percent range. "We expect everything to be down from 20 to 25 percent," he said.

In neighboring Missouri, a U.S. crop analyst, D.M. Bay, said July rainfall generally was 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) below normal, which, in combination with high temperatures, put corn and soybeans under heavy stress. "It's still not too late — a good rain would help soybeans and sorghum," Mr. Bay said.

"We're in a critical period," agreed E.L. Park of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Indiana. When corn is under stress, he said, it will preserve itself by slowing kernel development, but until the kernels either fill the ear or abort, nobody really knows.

Abit Massey, executive director of the Georgia Poultry Federation, said that chicken, turkey and egg prices are certain to go up because of the rapidly changing grain market.

A Mississippi Delta farmer, Edgar M. Hood 3d, who is trying to raise 725 acres (292 hectares) of soybeans in Tunica County, reflected the worries of the American farmer when he recently surveyed his crop and pronounced it "burned up."

Colombo Minister Seeks Aid

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's Minister of Finance, J.G. de Mel, appealed Monday for "quick, urgent" international help to rehabilitate thousands of people affected by recent ethnic violence.

Finance and Planning Minister Ronald J.G. de Mel told foreign ambassadors and representatives of international aid agencies that the nine days of rioting had damaged or destroyed at least 18,000 houses, making about 100,000 people homeless. He said that \$5.5 million would be required just to provide clothing, and that food and building materials were also needed.

He indicated that the government would accept aid in cash or goods.

Sri Lanka remained tense Monday but business activity was reported to be returning to normal.

More than 100 factories have been damaged at a cost of about 2 billion rupees (\$83 million), making thousands of people jobless, he said.

The minister said the need was to rehabilitate the victims immediately, ensure a medium- and long-term recovery of the country and restore confidence in Sri Lanka internationally.

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U.S. Envoy Starts Talks With Saudis; Syria Shoots Down Israeli Spy Plane

United Press International

TAIF, Saudi Arabia — The U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, began talks with Saudi leaders on Monday on removing foreign forces from Lebanon, where Syria shot down a pilotless Israeli spy plane.

A source said it was likely that Mr. McFarlane would remain in Saudi Arabia for a day or two, then fly to Egypt before returning to Israel in the middle of the week. There was no word on whom he would meet with in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi foreign minister, Saud al-Faisal, who usually welcomes presidential envoys, was not at

Taif's airport to meet Mr. McFarlane. Observers saw the reception as low-key, possibly indicating Saudi displeasure at the lack of U.S. pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman confirmed that a drone had been shot down by two land-to-air missiles fired from Syria. He said the drone was on a regular reconnaissance flight over east Lebanon.

Official Syrian radio quoted a military spokesman as saying that a "remote-controlled enemy airplane" tried a reconnaissance overflight of our positions in the Bekaa Valley.

"Our air defenses struck and downed it over Aita al-Foukhar," three miles (five kilometers) north of the Israeli front line in the Bekaa Valley and 32 miles east of Beirut.

In the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, a security official said residents of Baalbek held a protest strike Monday over the killing of at least 33 persons and the injuring of 133 when a bomb hidden in a car exploded in the town's market place Sunday.

Syrian troops patrolled roads and increased their positions around Baalbek, the official said. A group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners has said it carried out the Baalbek attack.

In the southern city of Sidon, gunmen fired at the chief of the pro-Israeli National Guards group, Mustapha al-Aranati, seriously wounding him in his chest, a security official said.

The Baalbek bombing, the fourth in three days, underscored the deteriorating security in Lebanon as Mr. McFarlane shuttled to Taif after being rebuffed by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in six hours of talks Sunday.

Mr. McFarlane is trying to secure an agreement by all sides to get Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon.

As Mr. McFarlane left Damascus on Sunday, Mr. Assad renewed his denunciation of the U.S.-mediated agreement between Israel and Lebanon on May 17 calling for the withdrawal of the 30,000 Israeli troops, 10,000 Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian soldiers from Lebanon.

Israel has refused to carry out the agreement until Syria pulls out its troops.

"Syria is determined in its stand against the agreement of submission," official Syrian radio quoted Mr. Assad as saying. "The agreement strips Lebanon of its sovereignty and freedom and threatens Syria and the Arab nation as a whole."

Damascus radio acknowledged Monday that the United States had to be taken into consideration as a factor in the region but questioned its role as an "honest arbiter and mediator."

It accused the United States of "using Israel's actions and policies to further American strategic interests in the region."

"There has been no lack of Arab peace wishes expressed, but the U.S. views things from Israel's viewpoint," it said.



INTRODUCING ENVOY — President Ronald Reagan, center, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, right, introduced the new ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, to reporters Monday in the Rose Garden at the White House.

U.S. Hopes Aid to Chad Curbs Libyan Expansion

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was, in part, an effort to press France to do more.

The State Department said Saturday that the two AWACS planes, F-15 fighter escorts, aerial tankers and other reconnaissance planes had been sent to monitor reported Libyan air attacks on government-held positions in Chad.

There has been no official word about where the planes were to be based, but some officials suggested they were flown from U.S. bases and were to be stationed in Sudan, which borders Chad on the east. A State Department spokesman stressed that "we do not anticipate that these aircraft would operate in a situation where they will come under attack."

Administration officials said that at current force levels, the embattled government of Mr. Habré faces no immediate threat of being overthrown by the rebels, who are led by his predecessor as president, Goukouni Oueddei. But the U.S. officials said that any increase in Libyan support could quickly change the outlook and push the fighting toward Ndjamena, the capital.

Earlier this year President Reagan sent four AWACS planes to Egypt as a show of force after learning that U.S. and Egyptian intelligence agencies had discovered a Libyan plan to overthrow the Sudanese government. The reported plan was denied by Mr. Qadhafi.

American officials said Mr. Qadhafi persuaded Ethiopia and Southern Yemen to sign a friendship treaty with Libya in 1981.

Somalia, which has received U.S. support since it expelled Soviet and Cuban advisers in 1977, viewed the treaty as a threat to its security.

Although the officials lack hard evidence of Libyan involvement in a coup that toppled the leaders of Upper Volta last week, they said the new government, headed by Captain Thomas Sankara, a para-troop commander, was likely to be sympathetic to Libyan interests.

If Chad falls under Libyan control, the officials fear surrounding countries, most of which are impoverished and militarily weak, would be easy prey for Mr. Qadhafi. These include Niger, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan.

In addition, the officials fear that two strategically vital countries, Nigeria and Egypt, could ultimately be threatened by Libya.

Libya Is Said To Join Siege

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sources said there had been several meetings and telephone contacts between the two sides.

France is providing an undisclosed amount of weapons and ammunition to Mr. Habré's troops.

French Change Reported

The Washington Post quoted U.S. officials as saying Monday that the French government had "considerably modified" its decision not to intervene militarily in the fighting in Chad.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said that the French were waiting to see if Libyan bombing raids continued in Chad before reaching any decision on how to respond.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu was quoted Sunday as saying, "France will supply Chad's government with assistance adapted to the situation in the framework of the 1976 accord," which provides only for logistic support.

Mr. Hernu's remarks, said Mr. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, "were taken out of context" by the media. "Our understanding is that the French will reach the necessary decisions in the light of the situation in Chad."

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Craxi May Have Bitter Pill for the Left

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He is professor of constitutional law at the University of Rome.

In the interview before his appointment, he said that the government was "ready to save money and reduce the budget deficit by making selective cuts in pensions and health services" and other areas. He added that these cuts must be "socially fair" and that "low incomes" must be protected.

The term "low income" still had to be defined, he said, and he added, "We know that you cannot have an effective system if you give free pensions to everybody."

The government, Mr. Amato said, would ask Italian workers to limit their wage demands. He indicated that it would not hesitate to take a tough stand with the unions but hoped that a confrontation between the unions and a Socialist prime minister could be avoided precisely because the government now was Socialist-led.

"The cohesion of the government on economic policy will be one of its first major tests."

The Craxi government's first

success may turn out to be the conclusion of a long-overdue three-year contract between workers in heavy industry and management.

Negotiations had been going on for several months before they were broken off at the start of the election campaign.

It is thought that some of the major industries held off signing a proposed draft agreement at that time because they wanted to keep this "gift" for the new government to make relations with it easier.

The same happened last December, when the outgoing government of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini reached near agreement with the industries and the unions on a revision of the indexation system, under which wages have been increasing faster than prices for many years.

Unions and management held off on the agreement but signed it almost as soon as the new government, under Amintore Fanfani, was sworn in.

Coup Plot Seen in Sri Lanka

(Continued from Page 1)

lic discussion, inside Sri Lanka and abroad, of Tamil independence.

He admitted that his preoccupation in the last nine months with campaigning in local and national elections may have diverted attention from his efforts to grant Tamils more autonomy.

Tamils have blamed much of the increased violence by the separatists on frustration over the government's failure to implement promised reforms, coupled with impatience over the Tamil United Liberation Front's activity as the moderating force between the TLFs and the government.

"The TULF was prepared to wait, but the Tigers wouldn't let them," Mr. Jayewardene said. But he added that the negotiating process will continue. "We are more interested in the Tamil people than the Tamil party that represents them. Maybe we can represent them."

Heavy Quake Kills One, Halts Traffic in Tokyo

Reuters

TOKYO — One person was killed and 28 were injured Monday when a strong earthquake hit central Japan, including Tokyo's metropolitan area.

The national police agency said the earthquake, measuring 5.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, halted railroad, highway and air traffic in and around Tokyo for several hours, but services returned to normal after safety checks.

New Demand Put In Vatican Case

Reuters

MILAN — The Turkish group that claims to have kidnapped a Vatican employee's daughter just over six weeks ago said Monday that it would free her if the pope would say publicly that the Turk who shot and wounded him two years ago is human.

The Turkish Anti-Christian Liberation Front had hitherto threatened to kill Emanuele Orlandi, 15, unless Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot the pope and is serving a life sentence, were released from jail.

The front, in a letter to the Italian news agency ANSA, called on Pope John Paul II to declare: "Ali Agca is a human being like Emanuele Orlandi and should be treated as one." The letter did not say explicitly that the group was dropping its earlier demand that Mr. Agca be released.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Senator to Meet Polish Officials

WARSAW (AP) — Senator Christopher J. Dodd arrived in Poland on Monday for a three-day visit during which he is expected to have discussions with Polish officials over the possible lifting of Western economic sanctions.

Mr. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat and a member of the Foreign Affairs and Finance committees, is thought to favor lifting the sanctions. His visit is designed in part to generate U.S. sentiment for relaxing the tough U.S. stance toward Poland. Western diplomats in Warsaw said. The United States and its allies said they might ease the sanctions after martial law ended July 22.

Mr. Dodd was scheduled to meet Tuesday with Zbigniew Gertych, vice marshal of the Polish parliament; Finance Minister Tadeusz Nieckarz; and the Roman Catholic primate, Jozef Glemp. He is also expected to travel to Gdansk to meet with Lech Walesa, chairman of the outlawed Solidarity labor federation.

Security Set for French Basque Area

PAU, France (Reuters) — The French government will adopt special security measures in the French Basque region to curb an upsurge of violence by separatists, local officials said Monday. They said details would be announced in the next few days.

A policeman was shot to death and another was seriously injured Sunday in Dax, in southwest France, in the bloodiest incident this year in the region. Police said they suspected that militants of the separatist group Iparratarak (Those of the North) carried out the attack, which local officials said they saw as a sign of deterioration of the political climate in the region.

Police said they thought the attack was related to the arrest last week of two Basque activists in connection with a fire-bombing at a vacation villa near the Spanish border. The French Basque region has not experienced recurrent violence until recently. Officials said it was not clear whether Iparratarak had links with the Spanish Basque separatist group ETA.

300 Arrests Reported in Indian State

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — More than 300 members of opposition parties and trade unions have been arrested in the eastern Indian state of Orissa, where a general strike is planned for Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency said the strike was called by the opposition Bharatiya Janata party, the Janata party and the Communist Party to protest what the opposition called rampant corruption and failure of the state government.

The rice-producing state, ruled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party, has been hit by droughts and floods, and the opposition parties said they also wanted to draw attention to the plight of the victims.

UN Leader Offers Cyprus Peace Plan

NICOSIA (UPI) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has proposed a plan for settling the Cyprus problem, a government spokesman said Monday. He said Mr. Perez de Cuellar's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbli, delivered the proposals Monday to Foreign Minister Nicos A. Rolaodis.

The document contained "a number of points in the form of an unofficial sounding with the aim of giving substance to the initiative the secretary-general has undertaken to promote a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem," the spokesman said, but declined to elaborate. Turkey moved an occupation force into northern Cyprus in 1974 after six years of unsuccessful talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The spokesman said President Spyros Kyprianou cut short his holiday in the Greek islands and went to Athens late Monday to meet Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and later planned to fly back to Cyprus for consultation with advisers and party leaders.

Arafat Sees Progress on Prisoner Swap

VIENNA (AP) — The PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, said in an interview broadcast Monday that there will be progress soon in efforts to swap six Israeli prisoners for most of the 5,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters captured by the Israelis in the war in Lebanon last year.

Negotiations on the exchange have been going on for months with the help of the former Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky. In an interview with Austrian television broadcast Monday, Mr. Arafat said he had advised the Austrian government of his readiness to conduct "final negotiations" with the Israelis through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The tense situation in Lebanon, the rift in Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah guerrilla group and his expulsion from Damascus on June 26 appear to have delayed progress in the bargaining.

For the Record

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Nebraska (Combined Dispatches) — Protesters doused themselves with blood and 208 persons were arrested at a demonstration Sunday at Strategic Air Command headquarters, one of dozens of rallies nationwide marking the 38th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. In Nagasaki, Japan, thousands of anti-nuclear activists opened a two-day conference Monday calling for a ban on nuclear weapons. Nagasaki was also decimated by an atomic bomb in 1945.

BELFAST (AP) — Police officers fired plastic bullets to disperse Roman Catholic rioters attacking security force patrols early Monday in northern Belfast, the police said.

LONDON (AP) — Two shots were fired by a passing motorist Sunday at a "peace camp" of women protesters outside the U.S. cruise missile base at Greenham Common, but no one was hurt, the police reported.

BAD KREUZNAACH, West Germany (UPI) — West German leftists took responsibility Monday for a bombing early Sunday that damaged a U.S. Air Force officers' club at Hahn Air Base near here, the public prosecutor's office said.

COMISO, Sicily (AP) — Police using tear gas and riot sticks clashed Monday with more than 1,000 rock-throwing protesters outside a planned cruise missile base. Fifty-six persons were injured, officials said, and 20 protesters were taken into custody.

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Far-Flung Arctic Peoples Take First Steps Toward Unity and Self-Determination

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

FROBISHER BAY, Northwest Territories — As Bernadette Limmariotik told it, the Inuits, or Eskimo peoples of the Far North, are at the same time quick to adapt and fatalistic.

"We have an Inuit expression, *ajumamat*, which means 'it can't be helped,'" the young Canadian said. "You hear that a lot when somebody dies in an accident. Maybe it is time we stopped saying *ajumamat* about what happens in the Arctic."

It was a quiet declaration of cultural consciousness and resolve, one of several made last week at the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the third such gathering in six years. Delegates came from Canada, Alaska and Greenland, with the Canadian government footing most of the bill.

Representatives would have journeyed from

Siberia but were prevented by Soviet officials, who said they feared the meeting would be political.

In a sense it was. Despite respective professions of national allegiance to Canada, the United States or Denmark, which holds Greenland

NEWS ANALYSIS

as a possession; despite assertions that they were not seeking to form a polar nation of their own; in the absence of exhortations to secession, the talk of the gathering was of "greater self-determination" with recurrent references to the Arctic region as the cherished "homeland."

The growing sense of a supranational Inuit identity in the face of geographic separation and disparate tribal customs was obvious. Delegates discussed establishing an Inuit university for

students from all parts of the Arctic, and continued work on a single alphabet to replace the many used to record Inuit dialects. Elders sat and shared legends and laws from their oral tradition.

Perhaps the most compelling force was a shared awareness that the world's 100,000 Inuits face common challenges and that those challenges emanate from the technological societies.

"In the last 30 years," said Hans-Pavia Rosing, a computer programmer trained in Denmark, "we have gone through some of the same changes that have taken many centuries in Europe. While in general we have adapted very well, the pressures on us have been very great."

Mr. Rosing, who was re-elected to another three-year term as conference president, noted that the Arctic's original inhabitants — now numbering 40,000 in Greenland, 30,000 in Alaska, 25,000 in Canada and the rest in Soviet

Siberia — had never been conquered. Rather, he said, they were "taken by surprise," and only recently.

For years, the Arctic people lived under the jurisdiction of four nations. In reality, until World War II they were the uncontested masters of their harsh environment, left alone by governments in more temperate climes.

With the war, however, came the need for army bases and weather stations. Foreigners moved in with new technologies, housing, modern medicine and the Inuits left their small, scattered hunting camps to live and work on the perimeters of base towns such as Frobisher Bay.

Then oil was found in the seabed under the ice. Suddenly, areas valued by natives for their richness in whale, seal and caribou were sought by southerners for their energy wealth.

"In a way, our history in the last 30 years has been quite colonial," said Miss Limmariotik.

"First we were ignored and then we came close to being overwhelmed." She said that she saw this year's meeting as an opportunity for Inuits to set their own agenda, their priorities and alternative development strategies.

Just what the stirrings of a newly assertive group identity could mean is unclear. No one can say, for example, whether 100,000 aboriginal people scattered over huge expanses can develop binding political institutions. There is an acknowledged need to respond to the new technologies, but no agreement on the proper response, nor certainty over the results in terms of preserving Arctic culture and life.

Will the high birth rate and decreased infant mortality rate upset the balance between the region's population and food supply?

If hunting can no longer sustain economic life, what economic models can work in a land so barren and so distant? If the traditional

hunting life style is further undermined, what will happen to Arctic society?

Finally, what can be the geopolitical fate of an aboriginal people, however adaptive, locked between two competitive, industrialized superpowers?

Franklyn Griffiths, a professor of Soviet studies at the University of Toronto, who came to the conference as an observer, said the gathering addressed many of the Inuits' concerns.

Mr. Griffiths said "a consensus has emerged" on whaling and sealing, with the Inuits wanting all hunting restrictions removed, "and on the need for more cultural exchanges," calling this a sign that "the delegates are gaining a measure of confidence."

For Mr. Rosing, movement on issues of common concern signaled "the very beginning of a process to make the people of the Arctic a sovereign people."

Study Finds Southern Women Voters A Growing Threat to Reagan in '84

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two prominent Republican campaign consultants are circulating a study of the increase in women's voting that shows a growing threat to President Ronald Reagan's 1984 re-election chances, particularly in the South.

The study is expected to heighten the political concerns that have made women's issues a matter of major attention at the White House.

Using Census Bureau surveys on voting turnout in the last four elections, Vincent Breglio and Susan Bryant have pinpointed five Southern states where the impact of women's voting has increased particularly strongly since 1976. The states are North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee.

Other states where the influence of women at the polls has grown markedly are Virginia, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, the two consultants have found. Of these nine states, Mr. Reagan carried all but Georgia in 1980.

The growing impact of the women vote in the South, measured and detailed for the first time in the Breglio-Bryant computer analysis, adds to concerns that many Republicans have expressed about the potential for significant increases in black voter registration in that region. Women have persistently given Mr. Reagan lower approval ratings than men, and the president's support from blacks is minimal.

"You put the two together," Mrs. Bryant said, "and we have a serious problem."

That view is known to be shared, at least to some degree, at the White House. Edward J. Rollins, Mr. Reagan's top political assistant, was reported to have told Republican National Committee members in Dallas earlier this summer that the South would probably be severely split in 1984, rather than giving virtually all its electoral votes to Mr. Reagan as it did in 1980.

But Mr. Breglio and Mrs. Bryant also contend that the trend toward increasing turnouts of blacks and women could jeopardize Republican control of the Senate and make House races more difficult for the party's House candidates, not just in that region but throughout the country.

There are key Senate races, involving Republican-held seats, in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas, all of which appear high on the Breglio-Bryant list of affected states. Mississippi, which was not analyzed because of its small population, also has a vital Senate race and probably fits the same pattern, they said.

Outside of the South, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota are other states where the growing impact of the women's vote could have serious consequences for the Republicans.

Mr. Breglio and Mrs. Bryant, who in 1982 headed the staff of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, said the "gender gap" was of equal concern to GOP candidates in general as well as the president. Mrs. Bryant said that "of 15 seriously contested Senate races in 1982, only two of the Republican candidates ran as well among women as they did among men."

Those candidates were Senators Robert T. Stafford of Vermont and John C. Danforth of Missouri, and a late slump in support from women almost caused a Danforth defeat by a woman opponent, they said.

While the general phenomenon of increasing participation by women in the electorate had been identified by the Census Bureau and news organization polls, the Breglio-Bryant study is the first to spell out its electoral consequences by tracing the pattern to individual states.

Using unpublished data from the Census Bureau's biennial survey of voting participation, Mr. Breglio and Mrs. Bryant reported that:

• In all of the 25 most populous states, women cast more votes than men did in 1980; in 1982 the pattern was the same except in Louisiana, where men cast more votes than did women.

• In 15 of the 25 states, women had a higher impact on the voting in 1980 than in 1976, and in 17 of the 25 states, women had greater impact in 1982 than in 1978.

"There is every reason to think," Mr. Breglio said, "that this trend will continue in 1984."

The estimated impact in specific states is dramatic. In Florida, for example, where the presidential vote total increased by more than 400,000 between 1976 and 1980, the calculation is that 129,000 more women went to the polls. In Georgia, where the vote total jumped by more than half a million between 1978 and 1982, the Breglio-Bryant estimate is that 217,000 of the additional voters were men and 322,000 were women.

"The South," Mr. Breglio said, "is a different political animal today than it was even in 1980. And it is much tougher for us."

Jackson Panel Will Plan Push to the White House

By David Holley

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has announced the formation of a national organization aimed at propelling him into a bid for the 1984 Democratic nomination for president.

Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, was named chairman of the new Jackson Presidential Advisory Committee, designed to pull together the expertise, broad support and financial resources necessary for a campaign, Mr. Jackson said Sunday.

Mr. Jackson, 41, the founder and president of the Chicago-based Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), said he is seeking to put together a coalition of "blacks, Hispanics, women, youth, peace activists, the handicapped, senior citizens."

"If these locked-out people come together and their interests converge, and form a rainbow coalition, clearly it will be a majority coalition," he said.

"Reagan's policies have hurt a lot of people. The macho mentality has us on the wrong side of wars in Central America — supporting a repressive regime in El Salvador and on the wrong side of history in Nicaragua," Mr. Jackson said. "Unemployment is double-digit for whites and double-digit for blacks and Hispanics. Poverty is the highest it's been since 1965."

Mr. Jackson said he is planning a



Jesse L. Jackson

European tour in early September, and called for a foreign policy based on "human rights, economic reciprocity and the real will to negotiate."

He also said a key purpose of his campaign, if he runs, would be to encourage black voter registration. "There are 10 million registered black voters," he said. "Eighteen million are eligible. We are fast at work to add another 3 to 6 million to the rolls by November of 1984," he added. "That would liberalize all the candidates."

Mr. Jackson is expected to reveal his decision on seeking the presidency by early October.

Poll Shows Reagan Gaining Support On Economy, Losing on Diplomacy

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan continues to make sharp gains in persuading the public that he has turned the nation's economy around, but concern is mounting over his conduct of foreign policy, according to a Washington Post-ABC News national opinion poll.

The contrast in public perceptions of these major aspects of the Reagan presidency is stunning. By and large, the president's ratings on the economy are the highest, or nearly the highest, since he took office. But with growing concern over possible entanglement in Central America and an apparent stalemate in the Middle East, Mr. Reagan is drawing lower ratings than ever in foreign affairs.

The result appears to be a stalemate of another kind. With the economy boosting his appeal but foreign policy working against him, Mr. Reagan shows no improvement in his overall approval rating, though he has picked up slightly in trial heats against the two leading Democratic contenders for the presidency in 1984.

The economic news in the poll is almost all favorable for the president:

• Half of those interviewed feel the nation's economy is improving, the sharpest expression of confidence on that point since Mr. Reagan took office.

• By 52 percent to 46 percent, respondents said they approve of Mr. Reagan's handling of the econ-

omy, the best rating he has had since October 1981 in a Post-ABC News poll.

• By 54 percent to 44 percent, the public grades Mr. Reagan positively for his handling of inflation, his highest rating since the Post-ABC News poll began asking that question last September.

Mr. Reagan's overall popularity rating might be expected to jump along with the growth in optimism over the economy.

However, Mr. Reagan's popularity rating has shown no improvement over recent polls. Today, 52 percent say they approve of his handling of the presidency and 44 percent disapprove. In June, 54 percent approved and 44 percent disapproved. In May, they were about the same.

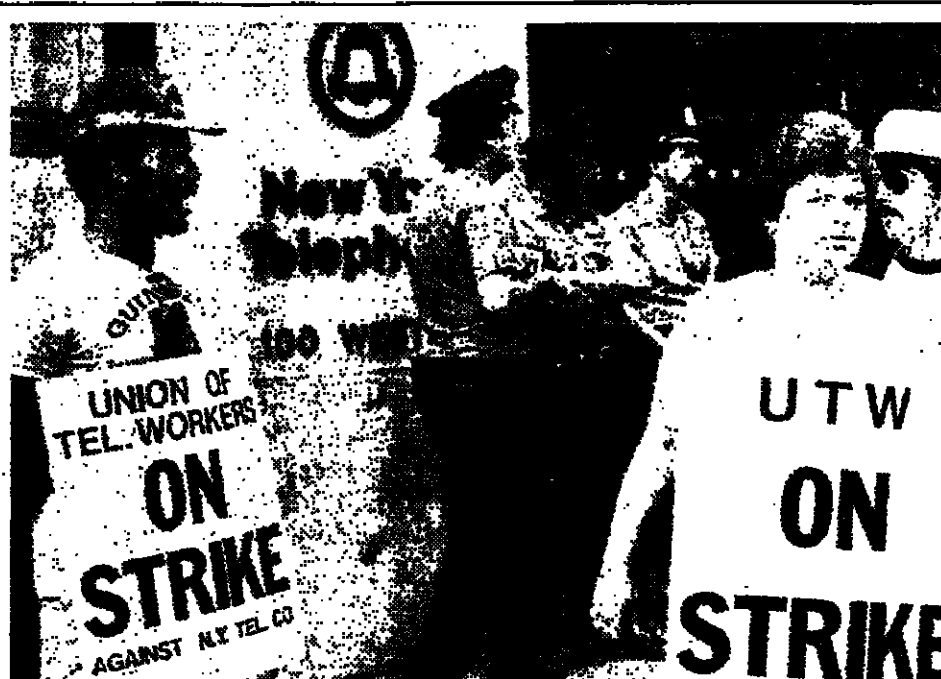
The new poll strongly suggests that concern over the direction of foreign affairs is having a dampening effect on Mr. Reagan's popularity. Overall, 42 percent of those interviewed rate him favorably for his handling of foreign affairs and 49 percent unfavorably, his worst score in any of 17 surveys by the Post and ABC.

In tests against possible Democratic opponents in 1984, Mr. Reagan trails Senator John Glenn of Ohio by 50 percent to 43 percent among registered voters and is in a virtual tie with former Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, trailing by 48 percent to 47 percent.

In the bidding for the Democratic nomination, the poll shows 42 percent of registered Democrats preferring Mr. Mondale and 27 percent picking Mr. Glenn, about the same as in the June poll.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the black activist who is considering seeking the Democratic nomination, draws 8 percent from registered Democrats, the same figure as in June.

The other announced Democratic candidates trail in this order: Senator Alan Cranston of California, 6 percent; former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, 4 percent; Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, 3 percent; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, 1 percent.



Striking union members picket in front of New York Telephone's headquarters.

U.S. Phone Strike Reaching Critical Stage for Customers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A nationwide strike against American Telephone & Telegraph has affected only a few customers by early Monday, but the test of the strike was expected later as businesses opened, the Bell System companies warned.

The telephone workers, who called the strike when bargaining on a new contract broke down over wages and employment security, put up picket lines

throughout the United States on Sunday.

The strike caused delays in directory assistance, repair service, telephone installation and long-distance operator assistance. Dial calling was largely unaffected. Management workers replaced some of the 675,000 operators and technicians, but management and officials of the three striking unions said that the problems may worsen if the strike continues a long time.

"We can't really stop the telephone system, which is so highly automated," said Glenn Watts, the president of the Communications Workers of America, "but you can't really say that when 700,000 people leave a business and walk away from it that it's going to operate as normal."

Demonstrations throughout the United States were generally peaceful. Police reported that a striking Southern Bell employee and his son were arrested for vandalizing a telephone box in Gainesville, Florida.

Illinois Altered Jobless Calculations For More Benefits During '82 Race

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the midst of the 1982 Illinois governor's race, the incumbent administration changed its way of calculating unemployment statistics so that more than 50,000 unemployed workers kept receiving U.S. government benefits, according to U.S. Labor Department officials.

The statistics were filed with the Labor Department in August 1982, when unemployment was a major issue in the close race between Governor James R. Thompson Jr., a Republican, and former Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, a Democrat. Governor Thompson eventually won by 5,000 votes out of 3,670,000 cast.

The basic federal law provides benefits for the first 26 weeks of unemployment, but there are provisions permitting an additional 13 weeks of benefits to the long-term unemployed in states that meet certain criteria. The complex eligibility formula for extended benefits required Illinois to show that 5 percent or more of all workers covered by unemployment insurance were receiving its benefits.

Using the old method, an Illinois official said, the state fell below that 5 percent "trigger" point. The method of calculating the statistics for extended benefits was then changed, several days after Governor Thompson sought asked the U.S. secretary of labor, Raymond J. Donovan, for a week's delay in sending the data.

The Labor Department's inspector general, however, later questioned the accuracy of the data forwarded after the week's delay. A team of Labor Department auditors was sent to Illinois to inspect the statistics and determined that the method of calculation had been changed, according to Labor Department officials.

When investigators then recalculated the unemployment statistics using a method approved by the Labor Department's auditors, they determined nevertheless that Illi-

nois had not fallen below the federal requirements and should still be eligible for extended unemployment benefits. The results of this investigation were later forwarded to the Justice Department, which declined to carry it any further.

(Referring to a report in Sunday's Washington Post, Governor Thompson said: "The story implies something secret was going on," according to The Associated Press. "There was nothing secret about it," the governor continued. "Everybody knew it was going on. I fought to stay on the program; to have done less would have been the scandal.")

During the weekend, Arthur F. Quern, director of governmental services for Governor Thompson, described the conflict as a "battle over statistical methods."

"From our point of view," he said, "and I believe from the fed's, there was never a question that any statistics changed. We could change the methodology, and it was perfectly appropriate and proper under federal law."

Armenians Claim Tehran Bombing

Reuters

TEHRAN — An Armenian guerrilla group says it had set off the bomb that exploded Sunday at the French Embassy.

The Tehran bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Press said the Armenian "Orly Group" made the claims in a telephone call to its office Sunday night after the attack, which injured no one. The group has claimed responsibility for four bomb attacks on French interests in Tehran since the beginning of July.

The group is demanding the release of about 50 Armenian activists detained in France last month after a bomb attack on Turkish Airlines desk at Paris's Orly Airport killed seven people.

Dependent on Civilians, U.S. Military Is Worried

By David Wood

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — If war should come, the vaunted high-tech armaments of the United States might be crippled because thousands of civilian specialists who now keep the intricate weaponry functioning could refuse to man their posts under wartime conditions.

Reflecting the military's little-noticed but growing dependency on civilian employees, high-level officials in the armed forces increasingly are concerned about the uncertainty of how these workers would respond under conditions of modern warfare.

Civilians workers, employed under contracts with private companies, now provide high-tech maintenance on aircraft aboard U.S. aircraft carriers, keep U.S. missile sites in Europe humming and man secret listening posts in remote areas.

"We are dependent on them," acknowledged Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense and the Pentagon's manpower chief. The loss of such employees, a Pentagon report says, would be "catastrophic."

A Pentagon task force assigned to study the problem discovered recently that no one knows how many such civilians there are, but it estimated the current number at 5,000 "mission essential" civilians and perhaps 1,000 "mission critical" civilians. And the task force concluded that the military's dependence on essential civilians "should and will steadily increase."

This dependency is causing increasing anxiety in field commanders' headquarters and in the Joint Chiefs of Staff war room about how these civilians would respond if, as military men put it, "the fuse goes off."

There is no evidence, according to the Pentagon, that the civilians who have served the military in previous wars have "bugged out." Indeed, thousands of civilians worked alongside U.S. combat troops in Vietnam without any known incidents of desertion.

And while there is no reason to believe that the current corps of civilians are any less patriotic or professional than their predecessors, no one in the Pentagon can be certain how the civilians would react under the unprecedented dangers and tensions produced by a modern, high-intensity and perhaps nuclear war.

Although the Pentagon has been grappling with the problem, a coherent policy so far has eluded the best minds of industry and the military.

One fundamental difficulty is that while soldiers are subject to

the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which provides a range of court-martial-imposed sanctions, including the firing squad, to enforce discipline, civilians are not covered by military law. Pentagon lawyers doubt that they could legally conscript essential civilians even in wartime, an action that would bring civilians under military justice.

Despite this impediment, Pentagon officials realize that they cannot afford to give up on the search for a solution because the problem is growing more urgent as the civilian labor force in the military increases in size.

Its growth has been spurred by the increasing number of complex weapons systems on which the military depends but which it cannot easily operate or maintain. On one modern aircraft carrier, for instance, a group of admirals recently was agog at the wonders a civilian technician could perform with the ship's combat information computer — wonders nobody else on board could produce.

Adding to the problem is the fact that the military cannot keep the technicians it has trained. Even with recent pay increases, these uniformed technicians can get higher pay from private companies, which raid the military for technicians. Often, these ex-soldiers end up at their old jobs, but with higher pay and without having to salute anybody.

In polling civilian workers to find out what would persuade them to stay at their posts, defense officials found three main concerns:

• That in a crisis the civilians' families be evacuated along with other military families, not after them.

• That civilian employees be given protection against being shot as spies if their positions are overrun by the enemy.

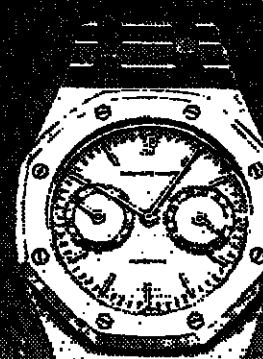
• That they be given extra pay for hazardous duty and bonuses for staying on the job in combat.

The companies that provide the civilians recommended that along with picking up the tab for hazardous duty pay and combat bonuses, the Pentagon should pay for the civilians' insurance premiums for death and dismemberment.

In return, the executives suggested, employees going to work for the military would be "expected" to sign a statement recognizing the risks and promising to stay on the job.

But Department of Defense officials wonder whether such arrangements actually would hold a computer software technician at a forward post that comes under artillery fire or a nerve-gas attack. "If the guy still leaves, what are you going to do — lock him up?" Mr. Korb asked.

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Whose Job in Chad?

Suddenly the Reagan administration is deep into the crisis in Chad, where insurgents backed by Libya, a radical Soviet client state, are pressing the government hard. Three U.S. military advisers are on the ground, the fleet is being shown off Libya's Mediterranean coast, AWACS surveillance planes are on the scene and some millions of dollars are on the way in various forms of military aid. It adds up to a conspicuous investment of American power and prestige in a country in which the United States has no traditional interests to speak of and which, we expect, very few Americans could find on a map. The intervention comes at a moment of intense debate over the Reagan administration's policies in Central America. It cannot help the president's position in that debate. It is more likely to hurt it.

What is the United States doing in Chad? The basis of the administration's response is the menace it continues to perceive in Libya's Colonel Qadhafi, who has put his oil money at the service of an extravagant ambition and a radical ideology. We do not underestimate Colonel Qadhafi. He has posed, and still poses, real dangers across a wide swath of African and Middle Eastern states. For years he has made trouble for and in Chad. His machinations led him repeatedly to be rejected by his fellow Africans when Libya's turn came to fill the presidency of the Organization of African

Unity. The Soviets have loaded him up with billions of dollars in weapons, confident that he can do a great deal of harm.

To accept that Colonel Qadhafi is a menace, however, is not to agree that the United States should be leading the fight against him. Chad is not familiar, let alone vital, American turf. For the patronage that most of the small African states still seek from the West, Chad looks first to France, the former colonial master, as Secretary of State George Shultz underscored on Sunday. The French do remain involved there. The trouble is that the Socialist government under President François Mitterrand has not entirely shed the posture of opposition to "neo-colonialism" that it acquired in its long years in the political wilderness. As a result Paris has been slow to assume what many Africans accept as the traditional French responsibility in Chad. Sunday's statement by the French minister of defense, Charles Hernu, was a case study in hesitation. Libyan planes are reported to have been bombing targets in Chad, and Libyan troops have reportedly crossed the border. Chad cannot be faulted for seeking foreign help. But will the American response make it more or less likely for an active role to be taken by France and by those of Chad's neighbors with a more direct interest in the outcome?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hatred in Sri Lanka

Sri Lankans are cleaning up the physical debris of last month's violence, but the political debris is not so easily cleared. One frightful week of communal clashes between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils left hundreds slaughtered, many more horribly. It was a stunning blow to what looked like one of South Asia's more successful societies.

The mayhem in Sri Lanka was not attributable to the pressures caused by a world economic slump. The free-enterprise policies of President Jayewardene reduced not only inflation but also unemployment. Having no facile economic explanation, the violence also has no obvious economic cause.

Communal rivalry is nothing new in Sri Lanka. Its 11 million Sinhalese came from northern India starting 2,500 years ago. The

1.5 million Tamils came from southern India starting 1,000 years ago. Many Sinhalese resent the Tamils for becoming an economic elite in the British colonial era. Many Tamils feel themselves the victims of discrimination since independence. Religious divisions reinforce the ethnic cleavage; most Sinhalese are Buddhist, most Tamils are Hindu. Political divisions follow these fault lines.

This outbreak, sparked by the terrorist killing of 13 Sinhalese soldiers, was the worst in years. It bared potent hatreds that even the adept Mr. Jayewardene cannot calm. Particularly disturbing is the news that troops killed a score of Tamil civilians. There is not much that outsiders can do except appreciate the fragility of the loveliest looking communities.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Election and Foreign Policy

Richard Nixon was the boss and his foreign policy in his first term was to get himself re-elected president. For that he knew he had to get the Americans out of Vietnam but he would also lose the election if, in getting out, he lost his own original hawkish political constituency. In order to hold onto that he had to distract attention from the substance of his Vietnam policy — the withdrawal of the troops — by the use of garish, noisy and ferocious sideshows: invasion of Laos and Cambodia, lots and lots of bombing.

But then the sideshows aroused intense protests, so endangering the vital middle-of-the-road vote. Mr. Nixon needed to appear in the role of a world statesman. Détente with the Soviet Union over SALT-1 and rapprochement with China, in the televised visit to Beijing, reduced the bloody mess in Indochina to a parochial level. Henry Kissinger was the brilliant, docile executor of a foreign policy designed to re-elect Nixon.

The first thing Dr. Kissinger will want to know about Central America is what the president wants to do — and to have said — about it. Then Dr. Kissinger will put the best gloss on whatever it is the president wants: to go in; to stay out; to go in, while looking like staying out; to stay out, while looking like going in; to bomb Managua in order to stay out of El Salvador, or whatever. Democracy in Central America will have nothing much to do with what the president will decide, or how Dr. Kissinger will dress up what the president decides. But democracy in the United States will have everything to do with both these things. The Central America currently under discussion is Central America as an issue in next year's U.S. presidential election.

—Cesar Cruz O'Brien, in *The Observer* (London).

American Instructors in Chad

American military instructors have been sent to the former French colony of Chad for the first time. True, they are a small group and will soon be back home — as soon as the Chadians have been trained in the relatively easy use of the Redeye surface-to-air missiles that Washington has provided. And true, the United States is concerned — much more than France — not so much by the Chadian prob-

lem as by the penetrations in Africa of Colonel Qadhafi, America's *bête noire*. The fact remains that the sending of U.S. military instructors to Chad means that Paris cannot or does not wish to commit itself to assuring the security of a former colony. That puts at risk the credibility of the French umbrella over France's African allies.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Chad threatens to become the focus of yet another confrontation between the superpowers. Soviet support for the Goukouni faction has so far been confined to the verbal, but it has been clearly stated.

—The Guardian (London).

America's decision to supply the deadly Redeye anti-aircraft missile to Chad has raised fears that the weapon could fall into the hands of Libya and perhaps be passed on to terrorist groups. The IRA, the Baader-Meinhof gang, the Libyan government and various Arab groups have all shown strong interest in the Redeye and many have attempted to buy it.

—Peter Durich in *The Observer* (London).

And So It Goes in Show Biz

We sympathize with Christine Craft, the anchorwoman who's suing the Kansas City television station that fired her. It's depressing to be labeled "too old" at 36, insulting to be pegged "too unattractive," calling to be called "not deferential enough to men." But she surely must realize that style and appearance are far, far more important than journalistic ability in the glamorous world of TV newsreading. She should have gotten the first clue when, as part of her troy, she was asked to read Edgar Allan Poe's poem, "The Raven," three different ways: angry, happy and sincere.

TV executives have decided the public wants its news from pretty boys and kewpie dolls, and they pay huge salaries to the ones with just the right looks and voices.

But the fame and fortune can vanish with maturity. Women are discarded first, but men go, too; just ask Floyd Kalber or Roger Mudd. It's dumb, but it's the way it is.

Craft played the show biz game when it suited her, and now she should realize, as aging Rockettes do, that her time is up. She'd do better in a more serious profession.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Wright Settles Any Doubt

HAVANA, France — With thousands of troops in possession of Havana and machine-guns guarding the presidential palace and all government buildings, President Gerardo Machado resumed his dictatorship of Cuba in what is regarded as a desperate last stand against the rising tide of revolution in the island republic. The whole of Cuba has been under extreme tension since troops opened fire from the presidential palace on demonstrators, killing 26 persons and wounding 126 others. The shooting, which presaged the declaration of martial law, has brought to a standstill the negotiations which leaders of the various political parties had been conducting with U.S. Ambassador Sumner Welles, whereby it was expected President Machado would resign.

1933: Cuban President Stays Put

HAVANA — With thousands of troops in possession of Havana and machine-guns guarding the presidential palace and all government buildings, President Gerardo Machado resumed his dictatorship of Cuba in what is regarded as a desperate last stand against the rising tide of revolution in the island republic. The whole of Cuba has been under extreme tension since troops opened fire from the presidential palace on demonstrators, killing 26 persons and wounding 126 others. The shooting, which presaged the declaration of martial law, has brought to a standstill the negotiations which leaders of the various political parties had been conducting with U.S. Ambassador Sumner Welles, whereby it was expected President Machado would resign.

Arms Agreements Require Flexibility on Both Sides

By Willy Brandt

Former Chancellor Brandt is chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party.

BONN — American friends have asked me if the growing skepticism about the deployment of new missiles also signifies an increasing gap between Germany and America. I believe the answer is no.

In a recent poll, 90 percent of our population supported NATO and our alliance with the United States. But at the same time 65 percent opposed the new missiles. Thus these positions are not mutually exclusive.

It would be wrong, and a political mistake, if people in the United States took the European anti-missile attitude for anti-Americanism, or if the two were confused.

I sincerely ask Americans to appreciate the difference between the threat to them and to us. The United States faces the potential risk of destruction by intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads, but our small Europe faces the additional risks of a so-called conventional war, of a "limited" nuclear war and of destruction by medium-range missiles.

I presume that a nuclear war could not be controlled or limited. But who could rule out that an attempt to control it would be made if nuclear war broke out? This would be understandable. However, we in Europe would not live to see the results, for the decision would come only after we had been blasted away.

That is why we in Europe believe that these threatening potentials — the long-range missiles that threaten Americans and the medium-range missiles that threaten us — have to be seen as one single danger. Both must be limited and reduced to an approximate balance. This means linking the START negotiations on intercontinental missiles with the negotiations on the medium-range force. This proposition was, of course, included in the freeze resolution adopted by a majority of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I fail to see how negotiations could become easier or less complicated once the stationing of new missiles has begun. All our experience suggests that the opposite will be true. It is easier to avoid the deployment of missiles than to get them removed once they are installed. This is also the right and important key to efforts to stop the nuclear arms race.

Most of us in the Federal Republic acknowledge the support that the United States has given to our security. We remember our joint experience in Berlin — how the threatened city's freedom was defended and how the lesson had to be learned that merely

invoking legal rights would not improve the lot of our people in divided Germany.

My Social Democratic Party has supported the alliance with the West and has helped to shape its policy. Under Social Democratic chancellors and defense ministers from 1969 to 1982, the Bundeswehr increased its contribution to Western security.

The Western democracies will remain partners in security, and we will remain partners in the Atlantic alliance. For the foreseeable future I cannot discern any change in this respect, although as a European I must wish for greater European responsibility for decisions affecting our own fate.

This readiness for European co-responsibility should not, however, be confused with a desire for European "neutrality," the specter of which has recently again been haunting the world like a kind of German ghost.

Nevertheless, we have seen growing concern in our country not only about the arms race in general and Soviet subversion in particular but also about some aspects of U.S. policy. The talk about the possibility of fighting and winning a limited nuclear war in Europe did not start in Germany, and related publicized plans were not developed here.

It is no exaggeration to say that the German peace movement has grown strong since officials in Washington began expressing views the way they still do today.

A war in Europe would not only mean the end of the Federal Republic of Germany but would also finish off the other German state, the German Democratic Republic. And the same would be the fate of our neighbors to the east and west. Although our eastern neighbors belong to the other alliance, and although they have a governmental and social system that we reject, we can only survive together with them. That is why we cannot afford the luxury of unilateralism.

This is the background of our burning

interest in the Geneva arms negotiations.

We must reckon with the stationing of new Soviet missiles in the German Democratic Republic and other East European countries as a reaction to the implementation of the 1979 NATO decisions that called for the deployment of U.S. missiles in the absence of a negotiated agreement with the Soviets.

These Soviet missiles will certainly not be capable of reaching North America. But for us they will constitute an additional potential threat. Perhaps new Western measures of retaliation will then be considered. But the prospect of ever more turns of the spiral in this madness called the arms race becomes less and less tolerable.

It does not increase security. On the contrary, it creates more and more dangerous

ness to take this step, and one must take Moscow at its word. Flexibility is certainly required on both sides. There will be no agreement unless the participants will work with it. I still hope the participants will work with it. I still hope the participants will work with it. I still hope the participants will work with it.

I also want my American friends to realize that NATO's "twin-track" decision of 1979 (calling for negotiations along with preparations for deployment) was made in political circumstances different from today's. At the time, we German Social Democrats intended to facilitate the ratification of SALT-2. Thereafter the problem of European strategic missiles was to be discussed under SALT-3.

NATO's decision, made in Brussels, also was to support détente and arms control. However, since 1980 an impressive number of decisions on weapons programs have been made, not least in the United States. Thus many things have changed in these years. Besides, there never was nor is anything sacred about the NATO twin-track decision. It was to be a means to achieve an end, namely, the removal of SS-20s down to a level compatible with Western security.

I believe we Germans and Americans agree that we shouldn't let ourselves be ruled by bureaucratic pressures, or put prestige ahead of results. If the real objectives of arms control and disarmament can now be reached by means other than those envisaged two to four years ago, we should make the effort. The community of Western nations would suffer major damage if governments stuck to a formal schedule and thereby lost the broad support of their people for their security policy.

For this reason, as well, a serious and honest effort is required in the months ahead. As President Eisenhower said in his farewell address in 1961, "the [conference] table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield. Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences not with arms but with intellect and decent purpose."

The Washington Post.

To me it still seems reasonable — now more than ever — for the United States and the Soviet Union to agree on balancing an arsenal of medium-range missiles.

Amateur Foreign Policy

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — It happened in the Nixon and Carter administrations, and it is happening again under Ronald Reagan. The security of state is being reduced to a cipher. President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, was certainly better at foreign affairs than Secretary of State William Rogers. Cyrus Vance was wise and sensitive, but he was stifled by Jimmy Carter's chief aide, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

In the present case, Secretary of State George Shultz has proved to be a disappointment, and he is being overshadowed by White House insiders who are even more incompetent. Aggravating the situation is the fact that President Reagan has little or no taste for the intricacies of the international arena, but seems to be easily influenced by his entourage.

Small wonder that there is a spastic quality to the conduct of foreign policy. On a wide range of issues, from arms talks with Moscow and relations with Beijing to the Middle East imbroglio and the Central American crisis, the Reagan administration presents a picture of incompetence.

The president is supposedly responsible for foreign policy, with his national security adviser acting as a traffic manager, assembling recommendations from the state, defense, commerce and treasury departments, the CIA and other bureaus. In theory, the Senate reserves the right to ratify his decisions.

Practice has not conformed to the theory. Strong presidents, like Richard Nixon and John Kennedy, have tended to run foreign affairs out of the Oval Office. In contrast, Harry Truman relied heavily on Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and Dwight Eisenhower on John Foster Dulles.

Wherever they fix the locus of power, presidents have generally sought to draw on expertise, which the Washington establishment has in abundance. Under Mr. Reagan, inexperienced amateurs have taken over.

Consider the life-and-death subject of reaching accommodation with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons. Various factions of different ideological hues have been wrangling over the subject, which is normal and healthy procedure.

But the issue has now been shifted out of the State Department, where it was being debated by representatives from assorted groups, and put under Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, William Clark, whose views tend to be tough. So the pragmatists are unlikely to get a fair hearing.

In the Middle East, where Philip Habib, a veteran diplomat with persuasive skills, had a crucial assignment, Mr. Habib has been dumped in favor of Robert McFarlane, a Clark deputy unfamiliar with the area. Mr. Habib's dismissal was partly a blow directed against Mr. Shultz, who is being blamed for his failure to draw the Syrians into watching the Israeli pullback from Lebanon during his recent Middle East trip.

Mr. Shultz was also rebuffed when he tried to appoint President Ford's defense secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, as Mr. Habib's replacement.

Mr. Shultz has also been spurned on Central America. His assistant secretary for the region, Tom Enders, was dropped because White House hard-liners suspected him of being too conciliatory toward the leftists. Mr. Enders was a superb hawk who served as ambassador to Cambodia. The key figures shaping Central



The great thing about this place is you don't get many questions about the Carter papers.

America policy are Mr. Clark and Jeane Kirkpatrick, the ambassador to the United Nations, who has long held that military might is the only answer to the problems of the region.

Worse yet for Mr. Shultz was Mr. Reagan's decision to place Henry Kissinger at the head of a 12-member commission to propose strategy for Central America. That amounts to a virtual vote of no confidence in Mr. Shultz and the State Department.

It suggests that Mr. Kissinger has earned redemption from Mr. Reagan, who once rejected him as the architect of détente. Thus Mr. Kissinger has entered the wings, perhaps to supplant Mr. Shultz.

All this is the president's prerogative, but it occurred because Mr. Shultz was unable to assert himself. The corridors of power are a remorse-

less place for the weak and the timid.

When he took office a year ago Mr. Shultz was hailed as a vast improvement over his predecessor, Alexander Haig, who was driven by ambition. In terms of knowledge, however, they are beyond comparison.

Mr. Haig had worked with Mr. Kissinger and had commanded NATO forces in Europe. He was familiar with the world. Mr. Shultz's main speciality is global economics, derived from his past in business.

Problems overseas are piling up. The prospects in the Middle East are bleak. Central America is in ferment and slim progress can be reported in U.S.-Soviet relations. The president cannot afford to let foreign policy slide, yet it is drifting, almost rudderless under his novice staff.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

A 'World Safe for Diversity'

MINNEAPOLIS — No conflict or negotiation is merely two-sided. In one I.M.V. week at the State Department I counted the active sides of every issue that came across my desk. The average number was 5.3. If you don't get all the "sides" involved in the solution, they become part of the problem.

Force by itself is not power. In international politics, energy, money, trade, culture, data flows and democratic values are all relevant forms of power. Creep up carefully on the use of force. Violence is easy to escalate, hard to de-escalate. It should never be used just to provide a release for the user's frustration. (A veteran Japanese diplomat once gave me some good advice: "Never get angry except on purpose.")

Problems and their solutions are multilateral. The U.S. response in Korea looked good and worked tolerably well because it was folded into a United Nations operation. The U.S. response in Vietnam goes down in history as a unilateral failure, even though the United States had more foreign troops associated with it in Vietnam than in Korea.

U.S. standards are not the world's standards. A viable purpose for American foreign policy is "to make the world safe for diversity" — in the words of John F. Kennedy, sometimes forgotten in the actions of his successors.

Harlan Cleveland, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state and ambassador to NATO and now director of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Public Affairs, writing in *The New York Times*.

A Modest, Simple Use of Power

WASHINGTON — The trouble with Henry Kissinger is that he's a swashbuckler. That is the trouble with his foreign policy, too. And if that will be his foreign policy in Central America, we are all in trouble.

Thirty years ago foreign policy was an almost anonymous thing. We knew who George C. Marshall and Dean Acheson were, and we knew that they had policies and pursued them. But we also knew, and they knew, that they worked for a president, were part of a government and were supposed, first of all, to leave things undone that ought to be left undone.

What is needed in Central America is not a conjuring of global forces in the service of personal honor. The region is a theater of East-West conflict, but only in a limited sense. The need there, as in United States foreign policy in some other regions of the world, is a modest, even simple use of sense and power, whose aim is to reduce conflict if it does exist, promote American values when such promotion is possible and keep the zones of confrontation as limited, discrete and decentralized as possible.

—Walter Reich, a fellow at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies in Washington, writing in *The Los Angeles Times*.

Geopolitics as a Morality Play

LOS ANGELES — Candidate Reagan dismissed the interests of Panamanians, Cubans and Sandinistas as nothing more than a manifestation of Soviet subversion of the Western Hemisphere. President Reagan now conducts an ideological policy in Central America, a morality play in which the role of Good is played by the Americans and the role of Evil by the Soviets, while other nations and movements are cast as bit players.

Ronald Reagan is a true believer, obsessed with a view of what all the world, dogmatic about how to set it right and supremely proud of his virtue in taking on this historic task. This is the great weakness and strength of his presidency and its significance has been too frequently discounted by much of the Washington press corps, which continues to treat Mr. Reagan as if he were a traditionally pragmatic American politician.

To his credit, Mr. Reagan has been refreshingly honest in exposing the ideology that lies behind all this. As president, he has continued his nearly 40-year-old incantation of earnestly felt and candidly stated views about the global menace of Soviet communism as the source of all evil.

—Robert Scheer, national correspondent for the *Los Angeles Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Central America Policy

Regarding "U.S. Pressure Will Only Strengthen Latin Resolve" (HT, Aug. 3) by Carlos Fuentes:

We read a lot these days about a "Reagan doctrine" for Central America — or, in Mr. Fuentes's words, "Washington's version of the Brezhnev doctrine: that no Central American country can ever leave the U.S. sphere of influence."

I would like to challenge that view. President Reagan's efforts are not so much designed to keep Nicaragua "within the United States' sphere of influence" as to prevent it from subverting the fragile march toward democracy in El Salvador.

Criticism of the U.S. government is all the more paradoxical at present because, undoubtedly, never has a U.S. government been so concerned about social and economic justice in the area — hence the Caribbean Basin initiative and support for the land reform program in El Salvador.

I think the United States thoroughly understands that the root causes of Central America's troubles are poverty and lack of justice, and that Marxist uprisings are a result of that. However, such problems take years to

resolve, and the solutions cannot be forced upon governments or individuals. Washington isn't Moscow, and San Salvador isn't Warsaw.

The fact of the matter is that Central America faces short-term military problems, including guerrilla warfare supported by external powers. The ultimate solution must be political, but it seems that the short-term problems cannot be solved by talking or by land reforms alone.

Whether the sending of a naval task force is useful is another debate. Only time will tell.

PHILIPPE COSYN, Brugge, Belgium.

Determined to wreck U.S. influence in Central America to the benefit of the Soviets and the Cubans, domestic opponents of U.S. military maneuvers would have the United

States come to the negotiating table pleading for concessions. If we can't use our professional armed forces at times like this, what are we paying them for?

Germany and Europe

Europe's survival will hinge ultimately on the direction in which Germany moves. The fact that Europe has failed to achieve the ultimate objective of unification, despite NATO and the European Community, leaves no alternative but to go back to the basic principle that Germany is the vital heart of Europe.

Drang nach Osten, the German trade and economic policy that sought to penetrate Eastern Europe and the Middle East, might turn out to have more significance in 1990 than it did in 1980.

RALPH E. SCHELLING, Medan, Indonesia.

Governor Pinchot

Regarding "Marital Law in Pennsylvania" (50 Years Ago, July 30), my granduncle was indeed governor of Pennsylvania in 1933, but his name was Gifford Pinchot, not Pinchoot.

The family had come from Gascony in France, an officer in Napoleon's Imperial Army, emigrating to the United States after Waterloo.

MARIANNE PINCHOT NICOLS, Massogly, France.

R.F. DIETRICH JR., Falls.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 147-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Lecor. 24-34 Hengsten Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-283618. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 712021136. Commission Paritaire No. 34231
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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30 Years Later: Seoul's Half-Miracle

Economy Surges, But Progress Toward Democracy Lags

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

SEOUL — Three decades after the armistice that ended the Korean War on July 27, 1953, South Korea is half a miracle come true. Its economic policy, guided by an elite corps of mostly U.S.-trained technicians, is regarded as a model of enlightened management. As recently as the early 1960s, South Korea was essentially an agrarian society. Its economy was on a par with that of India and was little more than half that of North Korea.

Since then, the South Korean economy has grown dramatically. For its citizens, the growth has meant a vastly improved standard of living. Per capita income has risen from \$83 in 1961 to \$1,696 last year, twice the level in North Korea. People who came to Seoul 30 years ago and barely kept starvation at bay now complain about the headaches of industrialization — noise, traffic and air pollution. But South Korea's process of political modernization has lagged far behind its economic development. President Chun Doo Hwan, a former general who took control in March 1981 after the military had revised the constitution to its liking, has pledged to move toward a free, democratic multiparty system.

"But the Chun regime is not building or laying the groundwork for democratic institutions," a senior Western diplomat said. "In fact, the direction so far is somewhat the other way. And there is growing frustration within the populace, which wants greater freedoms."

Freedom of the press is severely limited and many reporters have been blocked from work. Newspapers that owned television stations had to sell them to the government, which now controls their news-casts.

Students do not have the right to demonstrate on campus. Political activity has been curtailed, since participation in an "unauthorized assembly or demonstration" can result in a prison term of up to seven years. In addition, labor unions are under tighter control.

There are growing pressures on the Chun government to liberalize political life in South Korea, some external and some internal. Seoul is scheduled to be the site of several international gatherings in the next few years. The most significant are a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in 1985, the Asian Games in 1986 and the Olympic Games in 1988, a symbol of South Korea's coming of age.

"With the thousands of foreign visitors who will come to Korea for these events," a Korean businessman said, "it will be an international embarrassment if the image we show to the world is that of a nation firmly under the thumb of the military."

In addition, 1988 is the year Mr. Chun's seven-year term ends. He has promised to step down, making way for a democratically elected president. But many people are skeptical about his willingness to leave voluntarily when the moment arrives.

After a period of calm, political activity and anti-government demonstrations on university campuses increased considerably last fall and again in this year's spring semester, according to foreign diplomats.

As of November, more than 400 university students were in prison on political charges, according to the National Council of Churches in Korea.

The government has made a few tentative steps toward democratic changes. In February it lifted the curbs on 250 people who had been barred from political activities until 1988; it said it would gradually lift the restriction on the remaining 300. Foreign diplomats say more relaxation may come before an October conference of the Interparliamentary Union, an international organization of government representatives.

Kim Young Sam, the leading dissident figure remaining in Korea, was among those still banned from political activity. In May he began a 23-day hunger strike. Mr. Kim had been under house arrest for two years, but during his fast the government lifted that restriction and he was taken to a hospital. On June 9, Mr. Kim ended his fast, saying he wanted to live to continue his efforts to make Korea a democracy.

In an interview recently at his home on the outskirts of Seoul, Mr. Kim said he was free to travel and meet people. But he said that he remained under constant surveillance by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and that if he tried to engage in public political activity he would be thwarted by the government. His chief secretary, Kim Duk Yong, was arrested in June on political charges.

Mr. Kim asserted that at a minimum the nation's constitution should be revised by a democratic referendum and the president elected by popular vote. "If the present government does not take those two steps," he said, "then it is headed for the same catastrophe that we've seen in the past."

President Park Chung Hee was assassinated in 1979, seven years after he rewrote the constitution, sharply curtailing democratic freedoms to perpetuate his rule.

Mr. Kim said anti-U.S. sentiments among students in particular were becoming more widespread. "As long as it appears that the Reagan administration is implicitly supporting the suppression of human rights under Chun," he said, "there will be anti-American feelings in Korea."

The government says tight control on political freedom is a matter of necessity. North Korea, officials say, would use any easing of internal security in the South as an opening for subversion.

"In our country," a government minister said, "the most basic human rights are freedom from poverty and freedom from the threat of war. In our circumstances, some sacrifice of individual freedom is inevitable."

Genscher Holding Talks in Romania

On Missile Cuts

Reuters

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew to Romania on Monday for the second time in 10 weeks, hoping to get President Nicolae Ceausescu's support for greater flexibility in the U.S.-Soviet talks on reductions of medium-range nuclear missiles, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said disarmament and East-West relations would be the main themes of Mr. Genscher's talks Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at Constanta on the Black Sea. West Germany is seeking to press the Soviet Union to be more flexible before the decisive round of talks on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles, scheduled for September in Geneva, officials said.



Kim Young Sam, a leading foe of President Chun Doo Hwan, left, ended a 23-day hunger strike in June, saying he wanted to live to continue efforts to make South Korea a democracy. His wife was at his bedside in a Seoul hospital on the day he ended the fast.



South Korea May Return Chinese MiG

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea may return a Chinese MiG-21 military jet that was flown here Sunday by a defector if a request is made by Beijing, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

South Korea has been trying to improve relations with China, with which it has no diplomatic ties, and the arrival of the Chinese defector embarrassed the government, the officials said.

The defector, Colonel Sun Tien-ching, 46, an air force test pilot, flew his MiG-21 to South Korea after breaking away from a navigational training flight over northeastern China.

The approach of his plane set off air raid warnings and raised fears of an attack by North Korea.

He said he wanted to seek diplomatic asylum in an unnamed third country, believed to be Taiwan. On Monday he was detained by South Korean intelligence officers.

In Taipei, the Taiwanese Defense Ministry said Colonel Sun would receive a reward of \$3.5 million in gold for bringing the MiG-21 out of China if he settled in Taiwan.

Colonel Sun is the second Chinese pilot to defect to South Korea in 10 months.

In October, a defector reached South Korea in a MiG-19 and later sought asylum in Taiwan, where he received \$2.5 million in gold. South Korea kept the plane.

After the hijacking in May of a Chinese airliner to South Korea, a delegation from China negotiated the plane's return. That was the first official contact between the two countries.

Soviet Boycott Plunges Chess World Into Crisis, Leaves Officials Puzzled

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Soviet boycott of two crucial matches has plunged the chess world into crisis and left fans and officials alike puzzled over what Moscow hoped to achieve.

The Soviet grandmasters, Gary Kasparov and Vasily Smyslov, both stayed away from their semifinal matches in the current contest to find a challenger for the Soviet world champion, Anatoli Karpov.

The official reason given in an increasingly vitriolic Soviet campaign was that the president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE, after its initials in French), Florencio Campomanes, had ignored the wishes of the players before choosing venues for the games.

Both Soviet and Western chess experts in Moscow said the reasoning behind the boycott appeared to be far more complex, but they offered differing interpretations of Soviet motives.

Some said they believed the Soviet Chess Federation was out to destroy FIDE and establish a new world organization under its own control. Others suspected a subtle ploy aimed at ensuring that Mr. Karpov retained the crown for a few more years.

Mr. Karpov was due to meet Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector, in Pasadena, California, Saturday. After Mr. Kasparov failed to appear, FIDE awarded the match and prize money to Mr. Korchnoi, who has twice faced Mr. Karpov in world championship finals and lost.

The second Soviet player, Mr. Smyslov, a former world champion, has already declared that he would not take part in his scheduled semifinal match with Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, which was set for Abu Dhabi.

FIDE is likely to award that game to Mr. Ribli, but uncertainty remains over what will happen next.

Soviet chess experts in Moscow said they believed Mr. Ribli would support the Soviet stand and refuse to meet Mr. Korchnoi, who by forfeit would then be the official FIDE challenger of Mr. Karpov.

Mr. Kasparov, contacted by telephone at his home in Baku on the Caspian coast, said that it was unthinkable that Mr. Karpov would take part in such a match after the Soviet Chess Federation had rejected the qualifying rounds.

FIDE was given by a similar crisis once before, when it stripped Bobby Fischer of the United States of his title in 1975 and awarded it by default to Mr. Karpov.

Western experts said a similar move this time would be much more serious because Soviet players were acknowledged world leaders and comprised more FIDE members than the rest of the world combined.

"That would mean a split with FIDE and a Soviet walkout. But without the Russians, FIDE would be no more than a hollow shell," one expert said.

He added that Moscow was probably counting on FIDE's recognition of that strength and its backing down in the current dispute, even though Mr. Campomanes warned in Pasadena on Saturday that he would not allow one single federation to dictate to the organization.

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Small Sampling Gives Shagari an Early Lead As Nigeria Tallies Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — The first results from Saturday's Nigerian election gave the incumbent president, Shagari, an overwhelming majority in the federal capital territory of Abuja, the official news agency reported Monday.

However, more broadly based results from the 19 states were still being compiled, according to the chairman of the Federal Election Commission. First results from the states were not expected until late Monday.

The News Agency of Nigeria said Mr. Shagari polled 127,372 votes in Nigeria's new federal capital, compared with 4,156 for Nnamdi Azikiwe, the leader of the Ibo in the east, and 1,102 for Obafemi Awolowo, the leader of the western Yoruba.

In Ibadan in the southwest, one of Nigeria's largest and most politically charged cities, 10 vehicles were damaged Monday in a clash between rivals, the official news agency reported. The account made no mention of arrests or injuries, but said cutlasses, sticks and bottles were used and that passers-by were attacked.

Party sources said that poll sampling on Saturday tended to show a two-man race between Mr. Shagari and Mr. Awolowo. Six candidates are in the race.

No complete result from any of Nigeria's 19 states is known, but enough tallies were in for officials of the two parties to speculate.

Early results from Ilorin, capital of the Kwara state, which has been dominated by Mr. Shagari's National Party of Nigeria, showed that the party was heading for a worse setback than expected.

However, Mr. Shagari was polling well in northern Kano state, where he won less than 20 percent of the vote in the 1979 election. That election was supervised by the military, which handed over power to civilians after more than 13 years.

National Party officials also said that Mr. Shagari was doing well in Ibadan, the capital of the western state of Oyo, one of four dominated by Mr. Awolowo's Unity Party of Nigeria and where Mr. Shagari had little success last time.

Mr. Shagari, a Moslem from the north of Nigeria, made a major effort in Oyo state in this election. His party is hoping to get more than 25 percent of the vote to gain the wide geographical spread a winning candidate requires.

The winner has to receive 25 percent of the vote in 12 of the country's 19 states in addition to a nationwide majority, a provision designed to end the domination of Nigerian politics by three major tribes.

Unity Party officials said the party was holding on to the five states — the four western Yoruba states and Bendel to the east of Lagos — it won last time. Mr. Shagari had hoped to make significant advances in Bendel.

Judge in U.S. Says Libel Can Occur in 'Opinion'

By Ed Bruske

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — The chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for Washington has written that statements published as opinion but suggesting specific facts can be considered libelous if they omit data supporting another point of view.

The opinion written by the judge, Spotswood W. Robinson III, could have significant implications for newspaper columnists and other commentators.

The opinion was issued Friday in a unanimous decision by the three-judge appeals panel. The decision reversed a lower court ruling in the case of a University of Maryland professor who claimed he was defamed in a 1978 newspaper column by the syndicated writers Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

The case now goes back to the lower court for a rehearing.

Judges Patricia M. Wald and George E. MacKinnon agreed that the case should be reheard. But Judge Wald, who called Judge Robinson's opinion "intriguing," said she was concerned about how the test to determine fact or opinion would be applied. Judge MacKinnon said he considered the column opinion and that the general reading public also would view it as such.

Published expressions of opinion have in general been protected from libel suits, while statements of fact carry no such privilege. But a precise definition of what is "fact" and what is "opinion" has never been clarified by the courts.

Wind Carries Slick Away From Africa

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Favorable winds blew a huge oil slick from a wrecked supertanker further from South Africa's Atlantic coast on Monday, dispelling fears of a pollution disaster.

Pollution experts said it was unlikely the 30-mile-long, 10-mile-wide slick, at one time only about six miles offshore, would move back towards the coast. It was about 26 miles (41 kilometers) offshore.

The 12-million-gallon slick was from the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver, which broke in two after burning Saturday.

Anton Moldan, head of South Africa's marine pollution services, said "the slick is heading out to sea," spreading and thinning. It will soon be caught in the main Benguela Current and that will carry it further out even if the wind turns round again.

Mr. Moldan said the slick would eventually break up and disperse in the Atlantic Ocean. Other officials said some of the slick had solidified into a tar-like substance and would not break up.

Three anti-pollution vessels continued to spray the slick and the leaking bow section with oil dispersants.

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DEATH NOTICE
Madame Bernard Camm announces with deep sorrow the peaceful death of her husband, Bernard, on August 5th, 1983, at Alost (Belgium).
13 Rue de Versailles, 75007 Paris.

ARTS / LEISURE

Salzburg: Mozart Plugs, Pavarotti Fever

By Martin Bernheimer

Los Angeles Times Service

SALZBURG — Salzburg seems to have everything: distant alpine vistas, noble architectural landmarks to the time when the archbishops ruled here as princes of the Holy Roman Empire, charming bridges, all manner of Baroque treasures, an 11th-century fortress of unique, rugged splendor, and, oh yes, Mozart.

Salzburg's favorite son is commemorated here not just with definitive — and would-be or should-be definitive — performances at Europe's most chic music festival, but also with all manner of commercial ventures.

The city fathers have pointed, with tourist-oriented pride, to every stone and brook the composer ever touched. Furthermore, there are Mozartkugeln (dreamy C-major candies comprising chocolate, nougat and marzipan), Mozart express trains, Mozart buses and Mozart monuments (even one devoted to his favorite bird catcher, Papageno) and, wonder of wonders, a Mozartkino. The current bill at what should be the most lyrical of movie houses is James Bond in "The Man with the Golden Gun."

The end of the record-breaking heat wave is bathing Mozart and Mozarteans alike in another local specialty: cool, sweet, unending rain.

Some of the musical spirits, alas, have apparently not escaped dampening. At the massive Festspielhaus, the Vienna Philharmonic played Bruckner's Eighth Symphony for Lorin Maazel. Tickets cost as much as \$60, which caused some grumbling because the rambling 1½-hour opus was the only item on the agenda. No famous soloist. No intermission for conspicuous strolling and consuming.



Singer Pavarotti (left), director Ponnelle in Salzburg.

The performance does not turn out to be the sort one cherishes at the Vienna State Opera and a highly controversial one, shows much technical virtuosity on the podium, stresses speed and bombast whenever possible, but chops the music into small pieces and keeps the temperature low. The orchestra responds decently, but certainly without the brilliance for which it is universally celebrated. The horns have a bad night. The audience cheers anyway. After all, this is Salzburg. It has to be good.

The scene is more encouraging next door at the amphitheater of the Felsenreitschule, where Salzburg is blissfully suffering Pavarotti fever.

The vehicle is Mozart's seldom-heard opera *Idomeneo*, presented here in a thoughtful adaptation of the Jean-Pierre Ponnelle production already admired

in San Francisco and New York. The massive unit set on the open stage — a stage nestled up to arcades adorning the side of a mountain — is dominated by a huge sculptured mask of Neptune. His mouth functions as a door. His eyes open, for a predictable coup de théâtre, when the god becomes a *deus ex machina*.

Ponnelle has heightened the stylization of the action for all concerned, marched away from realism toward abstraction, boldly fused Baroque convention with mythological invention. Moreover, he has done all this without violating either the letter or the spirit of the musical language. The staging is festive class.

So, fortunately, is much of the singing and acting. Lucia Popp exults in the limpid cantilena of *Idomeneo*. Trudolf Schmidt finds just the right balance between passion and restraint as Idomeneo. Elizabeth

Connell brings such vocal and dramatic intensity to the mad-wild postures of Elettra that she looks between bravura and caricature, but manages to make a virtue of the Grecian princess's vice.

The smaller roles prove less successful. William Levi's semi-heroic tenor sounds dry and throaty in the lofty convolutions of Arbace, and neoplatonism raises its pretty head in the form of Madelyn Renee, Pavarotti's ubiquitous protégée, who turns up here as a Cretan woman. Timothy Jenkins's imposing, incipient Heldenstentor does not quite sound right for the platitudes of the high priest.

In the final analysis, none of this matters, for all eyes are on Pavarotti, whose only previous appearance here typocast him in the canonic of the Italian tenor in the "Rosenkavalier." No one expected Luciano Pavarotti, who is fondly called by the locals, to emerge as a refined and stylish Mozart tenor in the tradition of Demetrio, Patzak, Wunderlich, Schuster or Hollweg. But no one really expected the serious, tasteful and disciplined performance delivered by the Italian superstar either.

Pavarotti may have simplified the coloratura in his great arias a bit, but that was his only concession. He enacted Ponnelle's quasi-balletic maneuvers with dignity, sustained dramatic tension, proved that he can be a team player under the right conditions and sang with focus, power and control. He was not — could not be — the sort of performance that brings down the house. But, perhaps more important, it inspired respect and admiration. In the pit, James Levine — who is flirting with exhaustion if not danger by commuting nonstop between Bayreuth and Salzburg — conducted with languid eloquence, savoring clarity and lyricism over theatrical propulsion.

How-to Cassettes Invading Video Market in U.S.

By Judy Klermesrud

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some people call them how-to cassettes or life-style videos. Others call them "workout" tapes. Whatever name, dozens of self-help tapes are invading the video-cassette market in the United States, making it possible for people to exercise or learn more about their hobbies in the privacy of their own homes.

People who own video-cassette recorders can learn the fundamentals of photography, magic, Chinese cooking, tennis, golf, crocheting, billiards, ballroom dancing, dog training, blackjacks, craps, roulette, massage, weight lifting, plumbing, car repair, Spanish, Italian, German, wine, first aid, bridge, speed reading and how to grow roses, dahlias, irises and African violets.

Many of these cassettes feature experts such as Vic Braden, Arthur Murray, Willie Mosconi, Graham Kerr and Suzy Prudden. The cassettes generally cost \$40 to \$60 in the United States and are 60 to 90 minutes long. There are also half-hour tapes for about \$30.

"We get a new tape on some new subject almost every day," said Joe Burns, manager of a video store in Manhattan. "This is a field that is growing very rapidly and everybody wants in on it. The other day I even had a dentist come in who asked me what I thought about the idea for a tape on how to take care of your teeth."

Burns, like most people in the video-cassette industry, credits Jane Fonda's "Workout" exercise tape with sparking public interest in self-help tapes. The all-time best-selling video cassette, "Workout," has sold almost 200,000 tapes, putting it ahead of its two major competitors, both films: "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan" and "An Officer and a Gentleman."

Barbara Teague, 32, a graphic designer from Manhattan, said she had enjoyed the "Workout" tape so much that she had recently added three other exercise tapes to her home video collection.

"They're so convenient. I used to go to a health club three times a week, but it got to be such a fashion show, with all the women wearing elaborate makeup and dressing in fancy exercise clothes. I spent more time getting ready than I did in the club. Now I exercise in the privacy of my home, in my underwear, and I don't care how I look."

By the end of 1983, it is estimated, there will be seven million video-cassette recorders — which are necessary to play the cassettes — in about 10 percent of U.S. homes, according to industry figures. Robert M. Reed, executive vice president of the National Video Clearing House in Syosset, New York, said self-help tapes account for 5 to 7 percent of the sales in the video-cassette market.

"But it's a field that should grow very rapidly," he added. "The home video companies have just about run out of feature films to put on cassettes, and with Hollywood only producing about 200 films a year, there will be a very limited supply of films for home video."

Another reason the cassettes may zoom in popularity, he said, is that a growing number of people with a wide variety of interests are buying VCRs. "The initial purchasers of the machines were the high-tech hobbyists, what we call the Playboys. But now the demographics are broadening and people with other interests will start to look for cassettes about their special interests."

The man generally acknowledged as the king of the tip tapes is Stuart Karl, 30, president of Karl Video in Newport Beach, California. He went into what he calls "alternative programming" in 1978.

"Everyone else was doing movies and X-rated films, so I thought this was the perfect opportunity for the small guy."

His biggest coup came in 1982, when, after befriending Fonda's husband, Tom Hayden ("I told him we had the same political beliefs"), he persuaded Fonda to do her "Workout" tape for Karl Video. He added that, based on initial orders, he expects his company's new exercise cassette, "Every Day With Richard Simmons: Family Fitness," featuring the popular television health and fitness personality, to sell just as well as the Fonda cassette.

"Jane's harder and Richard's takes a lighter approach," he said of the two cassettes. "They appeal to different groups of people."

Karl said that later this month his company would release a cassette called "Why Do I Call You Sexy?" featuring the Hollywood hair stylist Jose Eber. It will show Eber creating new looks for 12 women of different ages as well as offering hair-styling and makeup hints.

"I figured that now that women had exercised with Jane and Richard, the logical next step was their hair and makeup," Karl said. "I thought, well, their bodies look great, but what if their hair needs a trim? This way they can play with their hair and makeup in their homes."

Karl said these tapes were also in the works: "Jane Fonda II: Pregnancy, Birth and Recovery," to be released about Sept. 30; "How to Use Your Home Computer," with Steve Allen, due in October, and a sex how-to cassette, starring a best-selling female writer ("I can't reveal her name yet," Karl said), due in December. Next year, he said, two more Jane Fonda exercise tapes will be released — "Prime Time" for older women and "Workout Challenge" for those who want to try more difficult exercises.

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Karl said these tapes were also in the works: "Jane Fonda II: Pregnancy, Birth and Recovery," to be released about Sept. 30; "How to Use Your Home Computer," with Steve Allen, due in October, and a sex how-to cassette, starring a best-selling female writer ("I can't reveal her name yet," Karl said), due in December. Next year, he said, two more Jane Fonda exercise tapes will be released — "Prime Time" for older women and "Workout Challenge" for those who want to try more difficult exercises.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

COMPANY EARNINGS
Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

| Canada | | 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | |
|---------------|--|--------------|--|-------|------|------|------|
| | | Revenue | | \$754 | 247 | 254 | 254 |
| | | Net Inc. | | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| | | Per Share | | 0.81 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Dominion | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| 2nd Quarter: | | Revenue | | \$402 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1st Half: | | Revenue | | 402 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 7.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 0.61 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$402 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 7.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 0.61 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| United States | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| 2nd Quarter: | | Revenue | | \$206 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| 1st Half: | | Revenue | | 206 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Loews | | 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | |
| 2nd Quarter: | | Revenue | | \$182 | 196 | 196 | 196 |
| 1st Half: | | Revenue | | 182 | 196 | 196 | 196 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 4.67 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 4.67 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$182 | 196 | 196 | 196 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 4.67 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 4.67 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| MCA | | 2nd Quarter: | | 1992 | | 1991 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$14 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 27.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 0.70 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$14 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 27.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 0.70 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| Pacific Power | | 2nd Quarter: | | 1992 | | 1991 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$13 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 10.15 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 1.59 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$13 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 10.15 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 1.59 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Williams | | 2nd Quarter: | | 1992 | | 1991 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$728 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.5 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 1st Half | | 1992 | | 1991 | | 1990 | |
| Revenue: | | Revenue | | \$728 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.5 |
| Net Inc.: | | Revenue | | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Per Share: | | Revenue | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

[illegible][illegible]

FRANK: Paris and France, 20c; Germany, 30c. EUROPEAN EDITION-PARIS: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918. FRANK: Paris and France, 20c; Germany, 30c.

(OFFICIAL.) *The Armistice was signed on Monday Morning at 5.40. Hostilities were suspended at 11 o'clock.*

Armistice Conditions Place Struggle-back in Germany, Calling for Immediate Evacuation of All Invaded Territory and Alsace-Lorraine; All Allies' Occupation of Both Banks of Rhine, with Garrison at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne; Surrender of 8,000 Guns, 20,000 Machine-Guns, 17,000 Aeroplanes, 28 Big Warships, 50 Submarines, All Submarine, Five Prisoners Through Captivity; Repatriation of All Prisoners, without Rescripture.



INHABITANTS OF PARIS! VICTORY!

As soon as the news of the winning of the important battle against the forces of the bourgeoisie was known, the Parisian people were filled with joy and enthusiasm. The people of Paris, who have been so long oppressed by the bourgeoisie, are now free. The people of Paris, who have been so long oppressed by the bourgeoisie, are now free. The people of Paris, who have been so long oppressed by the bourgeoisie, are now free.

DEPUTES ACCLAIM PREMIER AT MOVING CHAMBER SESSION

The Chamber of Deputies, in its session of the 10th of the month, gave a hearty welcome to the Premier, who had just returned from his journey to the front. The Premier, who had just returned from his journey to the front, was greeted with a warm and enthusiastic reception. The Premier, who had just returned from his journey to the front, was greeted with a warm and enthusiastic reception.

Pealing of Church Bells and Boom of Cannon
Announces to Parisians Signature of Armistice
and Victorious End of War—Now
Fires Capital With Frenzied Joy—Seething
Multitudes Swarm Through Streets and
Boulevards, Singing "Marseillaise" and
Acclaiming Triumph of Allied Arms.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

...the French people are not only the most patriotic but also the most courageous. They are the only people in the world who have the courage to stand up to the enemy and fight for their freedom. They are the only people who have the courage to stand up to the enemy and fight for their freedom. They are the only people who have the courage to stand up to the enemy and fight for their freedom.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1983

COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

AMEX-CBOT Link Ending Barriers Between Securities, Futures Markets

NEW YORK — When the American Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade last week announced plans to give their members access to each other's stock index futures and options markets, it marked the next to last round in the eventual integration of the securities and futures markets.

The last step in the process will involve merging the Securities and Exchange Commission with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. A White House panel headed by Vice President George Bush is now studying this possibility as part of its overall examination of regulatory agencies.

"What the AMEX-Chicago Board joint-access arrangement did was speed up an irreversible process that began with the opening of the financial futures markets in Chicago more than a decade ago," said Thomas A. Russo, partner in the Wall Street law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. "That was the first major crack in the thick walls that once separated the securities, commodities, and money markets."

Mr. Russo, an authority on commodity market law who helped draft the first regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, noted that the introduction of futures trading in Treasury bills and bonds, other financial instruments, foreign exchange and, more recently, stock index futures and options, has all but eliminated the distinctions between the markets.

"What the AMEX-Chicago Board linkage has done is to raise a sea of questions that cannot be navigated alone by either of the two regulatory agencies or, apparently, by the Internal Revenue Service," he continued.

"As other equities and futures markets link up, these questions and the answers will further erase the existing regulatory lines."

A Unified Tax on Profits?

The IRS, for example, still has not decided how profits and losses on stock index options are to be treated. The top tax on commodity profits works out to 32 percent, that on securities, 50 percent.

A common system of margin requirements also will have to be worked out between the equities and futures markets. Margins on futures are considered to be merely good-faith payments and are often as low as 5 percent of the value of the underlying goods. Equities margins are regarded as cash down payments and are currently at 50 percent of the stock's value.

As more securities exchanges link up with futures markets, more compatible clearing systems will have to be devised. Currently, there is a single clearing organization that handles this vital bookkeeping for the equities exchanges. In contrast, each commodity exchange has its own clearing unit that transfers the profits and losses of each account at the close of every business day.

On the positive side, Mr. Russo said, the links "will reduce the New York-Chicago rivalry that had led to duplicated products and lead to larger and more liquid markets. After all, liquidity, or the lack of it, is what makes or breaks markets."

Nathan Most, vice president of the AMEX, noted that, under his exchange's arrangement with the Chicago Board, members there will be able to trade the AMEX's Market Value Index options that are based on the prices of the roughly 850 traded issues, as well as its Major Market Index of 20 stocks that closely correlates with the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 blue-chip stocks.

Lawsuit Over Use of Average

Dow Jones Co. has taken legal action to prevent the Chicago Board from using its average as a futures vehicle. While waiting for the lawsuit to be resolved, the Chicago Board is preparing to list other index futures, which would be available to AMEX members.

Kenneth R. Leibler, senior vice president of the AMEX, said the arrangement was necessary because exchange floor traders and others who are market makers must have the ability to offset their exposure by hedging in other markets.

Without the arrangement with the Chicago Board, AMEX's market makers would have to lay off positions on other exchanges where they would be treated as outsiders. This would increase their trading costs. It would also mean giving up part of the commissions they charge to execute orders for others.

As for the licensing deal with the Chicago Board, Mr. Most said that Chicago's index futures would be cleared by their organization while AMEX options would be cleared by Options Clearing Corp. Both exchanges plan to provide more economical margins for offset operations as well as for spreaders in both markets, if the two regulatory agencies approve, he said.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

| Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 8, excluding bank service charges | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----|
| | \$ | DM | FF | £ | Y | S | Sc | DK | DK |
| Amsterdam | 3.817 | 4.407 | 111.39 | 27.17 | 6.189 | 5.581 | 138.16 | 21.10 | |
| Berlin | 3.817 | 4.407 | 111.39 | 27.17 | 6.189 | 5.581 | 138.16 | 21.10 | |
| Frankfurt | 3.817 | 4.407 | 111.39 | 27.17 | 6.189 | 5.581 | 138.16 | 21.10 | |
| London (S) | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| London (B) | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| Paris | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| Porto | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| Stockholm | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 ECU | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 SDR | 1.488 | | | | | | | | |

INTEREST RATES

| Eurocurrency Deposits | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1M | 3M | 6M | 9M | 12M | 1Y | 2Y | 3Y | 5Y |
| 1M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 3M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 6M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 9M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 12M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |

Key Money Rates

| United States | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Rate | Prev. | Rate | Prev. | Rate | Prev. | Rate | Prev. | Rate |
| Discount Rate | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Prime Rate | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| 3-month Treasury Bill | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| 6-month Treasury Bill | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| 9-month Treasury Bill | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| 12-month Treasury Bill | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |

West Germany

| Eurocurrency Deposits | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1M | 3M | 6M | 9M | 12M | 1Y | 2Y | 3Y | 5Y |
| 1M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 3M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 6M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 9M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| 12M | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London, U.S. dollars per yen.

Slimmer Montedison Attracts Investors

Management Change Creates New Feeling

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

MILAN — Although Montedison, the giant Italian chemicals company, appears to be drowning in red ink, its stock is soaring, and so is morale at company headquarters here.

The reason is that Montedison is seen by industry analysts, and apparently by many of its own employees, as a company not only on the way up but also leading the way among European chemicals companies.

After spending a decade as one of Italy's bloated, loss-producing government-controlled companies, Montedison started a new life in June 1981, when a group of leading businessmen bought a controlling interest. Since then, the company, which had sales of \$6.6 billion last year, has acquired a new management team and ruthlessly trimmed its operations at a cost of more than 10,000 jobs.

It has also moved to consolidate its strengths by selling unwanted divisions to other European chemical companies and acquiring new subsidiaries that it hopes will be more profitable.

In May, it formed a joint venture with Hercules Inc. of the United States, the world's largest producer of polypropylene. Montedison executives expect total sales of the venture to reach \$750 million this year and top \$1 billion soon.

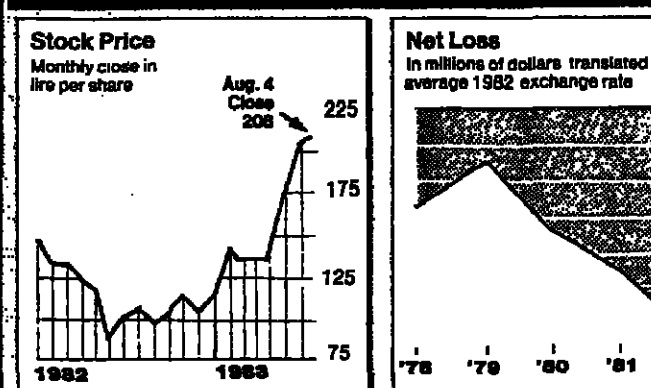
The change may not be showing results yet, but investors and managers believe it soon will. In 1981, Montedison lost the equivalent of \$458 million, translated at the average 1982 exchange rate. Last year losses were \$635 million and 1983 will be another deficit year.

Montedison's newly appointed president, Mario Schimberni, predicts the company will break even next year and become profitable thereafter. And as an indication that others believe the company is on the right track, Montedison's stock price has more than doubled during the past 14 months. The stock closed Monday in Milan at 214 (about 13 cents).

Many now see the anticipated turnaround at Montedison as part of an industrial renaissance in northern Italy. Other famous but floundering Italian companies, including the automaker Fiat, the tire producer Pirelli, and Zanussi, Europe's largest

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Montedison Wins Support Despite Losses



Mario Schimberni, left, Montedison's president, sees the company breaking even next year and becoming profitable thereafter. Right, a technician works in the company's Farnitalia Carlo Erba laboratories.

U.S. Banks Lift Prime Rate by 1/2 Point to 11%

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Major U.S. banks announced a rise in their prime lending rates Monday, from 10 1/2 to 11 percent, the highest level for almost six months.

An increase in the prime had been widely expected, as other interest rates have climbed markedly in recent weeks. Several analysts said that banks were holding off from the politically unpopular move of boosting the prime until Congress went home for the summer recess.

The prime rate increase could add to fears that rising interest rates will slow down the economic recovery and choke off improvement in the housing market and other interest-rate sensitive sectors of the economy. However, the pace of the recovery has so far been much more rapid than expected, and recent figures suggest that the economy is still surging ahead this summer.

The strength of the recovery is one factor pushing interest rates up, as private credit demands have begun to pick up and increase the demand for money. Moreover, the Federal Reserve Board has moved to tighten credit conditions in recent months in an attempt to bring the soaring money supply back under control. Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, has told Congress that the recovery is vigorous enough to withstand slight increases in interest rates.

Major banks were reluctant to

raise the prime while Congress was considering the administration's request to increase funds for the International Monetary Fund, which lends money to foreign countries in payments difficulties, several analysts say.

Most banks backed the legislation, which faced extremely heavy opposition in Congress and was said by several opponents to be tantamount to a bail-out for banks who lent too much money overseas.

Monday's increase in the prime — the rate that is charged by banks to their best customers — still does not compensate banks fully for the increase in their cost of funds that has taken place since May, a bank analyst said Monday. These costs have risen by about 1 percentage point, or 100 basis points, since May, while the prime is now going up by only 1/2 percentage point, or 50 basis points, he said.

If money market interest rates do not come down in the next few weeks, then a further prime rate rise is likely, several analysts said.

Last year, when rates were declining, the banks were criticized for not moving the prime down more swiftly.

A White House spokesman said the rate increase was a temporary move that "basically brings the prime into line with the recent rise in market interest rates."

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the White House expects interest rates will head down again before the end of the year and "we see no reason to change our forecast."

Marc Rich To Give Up Documents U.S. Sought Papers More Than a Year

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marc Rich & Co. A.G., one of the world's largest commodity traders, has agreed to hand over documents subpoenaed more than a year ago by a U.S. grand jury because of intense fears among the firm's customers and suppliers that the government was preparing to seize the company's U.S. operations, according to executives familiar with the case.

Until Friday, Marc Rich had steadfastly refused to produce the documents, contending that as a Swiss firm it did not have to answer to a U.S. grand jury.

In talking about the agreement Sunday, the executives provided a rare glimpse into the workings of Marc Rich and as well as those of Clarendon Ltd., an offshoot of Marc Rich that is about a month old. Until Sunday, officials of both companies had refused to say anything about their operations or the government's investigation into Marc Rich's tax practices.

In a three-hour interview, executives of Clarendon said Marc Rich agreed to comply with the federal prosecutors' requests for documents because the firm's operations had been badly hurt by adverse publicity arising out of the tax investigation.

The Clarendon executives requested the interview in an attempt to ease concerns of their own customers and suppliers, who they say have been mistakenly associated with Marc Rich's problems with Clarendon. Officials of Marc Rich have declined to be interviewed.

While Marc Rich did not lose business because of the publicity, the executives said, the events had caused buyers and suppliers of metals traded by the company to "back away" from Marc Rich and "proceed with caution." As a result, they said, Marc Rich decided to end its yearlong struggle to resist the request for documents.

"They have now concluded that it is in their interest, from a financial and reputation point of view, to comply," said Peter F. Ryan, the chief financial officer of Clarendon.

Willy R. Strothotte, formerly the head of Marc Rich's metals and minerals unit and now president and chief operating officer of Clarendon, said, "They have decided to be pragmatic rather than dogmatic."

Mr. Strothotte and Mr. Ryan were interviewed in the presence of Clarendon's attorney, Peter Fleming Jr. The Clarendon executives insisted that their firm was separate from Marc Rich and that their customers' fears, therefore, were unjustified. But the government maintains that Clarendon and Marc Rich are really one and the same.

The grand jury has been investigating whether Marc Rich, in a complex pricing scheme, inflated the price of the oil that its U.S. subsidiary paid to the Swiss parent, thus evading about \$20 million in

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Rate Increase Triggers 20.23 Fall in Dow Average

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones average plunged to a four-month low Monday in a broad-based stock market slide that developed after the major U.S. banks raised their prime rate.

The worst setback since late June put a damper on the approaching first anniversary of Wall Street's historic bull market. The only bright spot was slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which added 0.20 Friday, slid 20.23 to 1,163.06, the lowest

level since it closed at 1,156.64 on April 13. The loss was the worst since it fell 20.24 on June 28. The Dow average of 30 blue-chip stocks has skidded 80.63 the past two weeks and 85.24 since hitting a record high of 1,248.30 on June 16.

Declines routed advances, 1,315 to 328, among the 1,965 issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange, as the volume totaled only 71,460,000 shares, up from the 67,850,000 traded Friday but down from the past year's 85 million average.

Analysts said that although a jump in the prime, as well as other interest rates, was expected, the action by the banks renewed investors' fears that the strong U.S. economic recovery was beginning to create competition between public and private borrowers and pushing rates higher.

"The market is adjusting to a new, somewhat tighter Federal Reserve policy," said Richard Doll, an analyst with Tucker Anthony and R.L. Day. He predicted that the federal funds rate, another closely

watched indicator of interest rate trends, would rise to between 10 1/2 and 11 percent in the fall from its current 9 1/2 percent level.

"Actually, the prime-rate increase is less than many had expected," said Michael Metz, Oppenheimer & Co. vice president.

Michael Sherman, chairman of the investment policy committee of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said investors are afraid that the current rise in interest rates might force some companies to do without necessary funds.

This could create a slowdown in economic growth beginning in the fourth quarter, Mr. Sherman said.

On the trading floor, companies that are most affected by rising interest rates were the biggest losers.

Federal National Mortgage was the second most active issue, down 1 1/2 to 20 on consolidated volume of more than 1.3 million shares. H.F. Ammons, a home savings and loan, fell 2 to 24 1/2 and Golden West Financial, 1 1/2 to 19.

Dollar Rises to 8.118 French Francs; 5 Central Banks Intervene in Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar resumed its climb Monday despite efforts by five central banks to halt its rise after commercial banks in the United States raised their prime lending rates.

In New York, the dollar climbed in Monday's trading to 2.6850 Deutsche marks from 2.6810 Friday. Against the Japanese yen, the U.S. currency strengthened to 243.90 from Friday's 243.60. The British pound rose about a penny to 1.4995.

The dollar rose in European trading to a record high, 8.1180, against the French franc and to its highest level against the Deutsche mark since February 1974. Dealers said the central banks of West Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Austria intervened in the foreign-exchange markets Monday by selling dollars in hopes the extra supply would halt the dollar's rise, dealers said. Dealers also said the Bank of Japan intervened on a "piecemeal basis."

In the United States, commercial banks boosted their prime rates to 11 percent from 10 1/2 percent. The prime rate is the base upon which banks figure interest rate charges to top-grade corporate borrowers.

The rise in the prime rate followed the Federal Reserve Board report last week that the basic measure of the money supply rose more than had been expected in late July. That made traders fearful that the Fed might take steps to tighten the growth of the money supply, a move that could raise rates further.

When U.S. interest rates are high relative to those in other countries, the dollar becomes more attractive to investors.

Monday's central bank intervention was said to be more modest than last week's intervention.

One Frankfurt trader commented that "billions and billions of dollars" could be thrown into the battle without effect.

A London dealer said, "They [the central banks] will try and smooth market operations, but I should think they'd feel they were wasting their money if they tried to do more."

The dollar began the day in Tokyo by rising to 244.55 yen, its highest level this year, up from 244.15 yen on Friday.

In London, the pound finished at \$1.4889, up slightly from \$1.4845 late Friday but still near the record low of \$1.4535 on March 28.

Other late dollar rates in Europe, compared with late Friday, were: 2.6950 Deutsche marks, up from 2.6840 DM and the dollar's highest level since Feb. 15, 1974, when it was valued at 2.7240 marks; 2.1827 Swiss francs, up from 2.1717; 8.1180 French francs, up from

8.0875; 3.0165 Dutch guilders, up from 2.9995; and 1.59750 Italian lire, up from 1.59175.

Gold prices fell in London to \$409 an ounce, down from \$412 late Friday. In Zurich, gold was bid at \$408, down from \$408.75.

Gold prices fell in London to \$409 an ounce, down from \$412 late Friday. In Zurich, gold was bid at \$408, down from \$408.75.

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| 22% | 5% | 5% | 32 | 2.3 | 12 | 3 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 35% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 80% | 81% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 95% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 100% |
| 22% | 5% | 5% | 32 | 2.3 | 12 | 3 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 35% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 80% | 81% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 95% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 100% |
| 22% | 5% | 5% | 32 | 2.3 | 12 | 3 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 35% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 80% | 81% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 95% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 100% |
| 22% | 5% | 5% | 32 | 2.3 | 12 | 3 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 35% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 80% | 81% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 95% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 100% |
| 22% | 5% | 5% | 32 | 2.3 | 12 | 3 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 35% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 80% | 81% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 95% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 100% |
| 22% | 5% | 5% | 32 | 2.3 | 12 | 3 | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 25% | 26% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 34% | 35% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 47% | 48% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% | 66% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 72% | 73% | 74% | 75% | 76% | 77% | 78% | 79% | 80% | 81% | 82% | 83% | 84% | 85% | 86% | 87% | 88% | 89% | 90% | 91% | 92% | 93% | | | | | | | |

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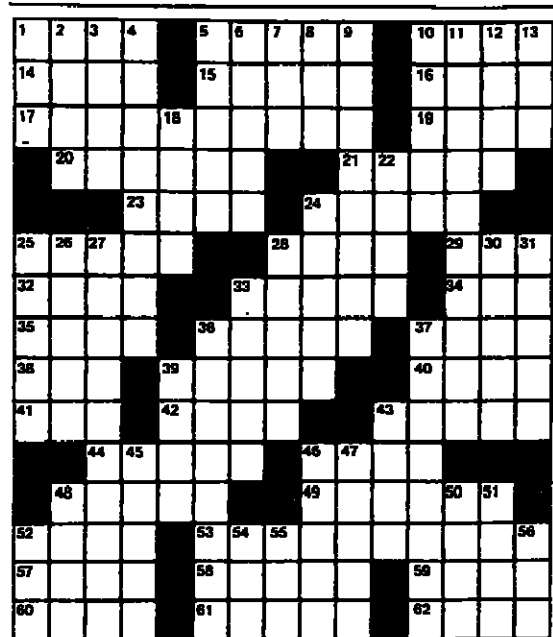
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CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
1. Nonscholarian
 5. Marsh bird
 10. Pluto or Dixie ending
 14. Fairy's relative
 15. Put on a pedestal
 16. Ring of light
 17. Venge
 18. Borodin's "Prince"
 20. Ohio port
 21. Artifice
 22. Fine
 24. Vaudeville entrepreneur
 25. Jeopardy
 28. Ancient queen, for short
 29. Tenth men on A.L. teams
 32. African port
 33. Mud volcano
 34. Money for Mitsui
 35. Good
 36. Some K.G.B. men
 37. A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s
 38. Klarna
 39. Sights along the Tigris
 40. English furniture designer: 18th century
 41. Shade tree
- DOWN**
42. Eye with desire
 43. Wallflower, in a way
 44. Customary
 45. Able
 46. Miller's "The Fall"
 48. Hair conditioners
 52. Frenchman: 1877-1953
 53. Horatio Alger hero
 54. Seed coating
 58. Airplane, in
 59. Q.E.F. word
 60. Simba's pride
 61. Gossipy woman
 62. Clear
 1. First mo. of D.S.T.
 2. Veritable
 3. Golden Fleece craft
 4. Kind of headgear
 5. Coming
 6. Utopias, in a way
 7. Five and a half yards
 8. Assn.
 9. Gratuities
 10. Obsolete
 11. Collector's doll
 12. Medicinal plant
 13. Rocky peak
 18. One below a quarzess
 22. Organ stop
 24. "Deutschland über"
 25. French
 26. Actor Flynn
 27. Tatterdenation
 28. Mutiny ship
 30. Therefore
 31. Show contempt
 33. Mishap on an oiler
 36. Roberston or Leonard
 37. Where Daniel prevailed
 38. State
 43. Memorable
 44. Jenny
 45. Class
 46. Targan
 47. Italian art city
 48. Floral aroma
 50. Robert
 51. Begonia
 52. Hungry Horse, e.g.
 54. Ball or farewell
 56. Card-game call
 58. Chess pcs.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Martin Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WATHE

RADIC

ROMMEY

FLAUWL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____ THE _____

Yesterday's Jumble: MERCY PHONY INBORN DEFICIT

Answer: How the executioner would have preferred getting to work—BY CHOPPER

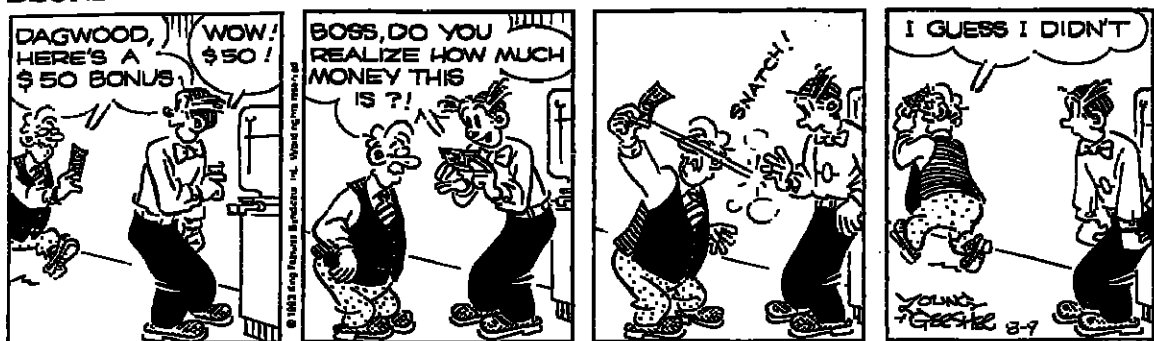
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| Athens | 24 | 18 | F | Hong Kong | 30 | 24 | F |
| Berlin | 24 | 18 | F | New Delhi | 30 | 24 | F |
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| Buenos Aires | 24 | 18 | F | | | | |
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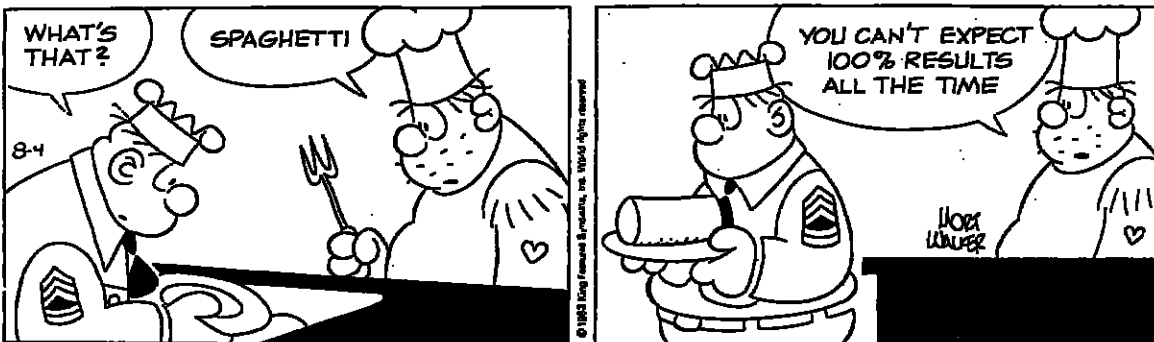
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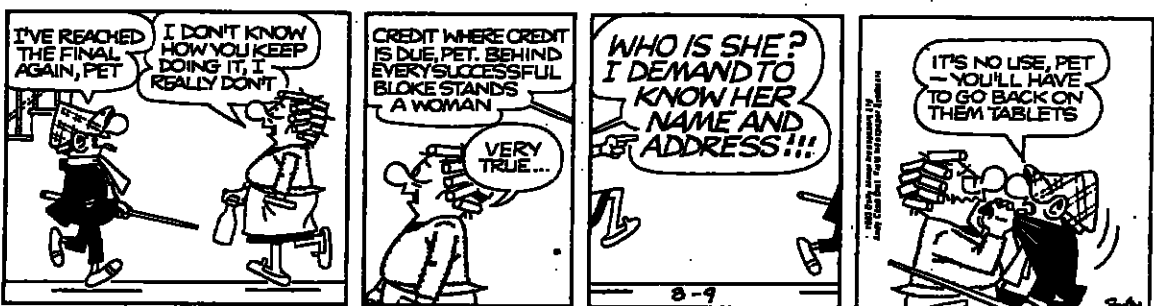
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BOOKS

LOOK AT ME

By Anita Brookner. 192 pp. \$11.95.
Pantheon Books, 201 E. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

ALICE IN BED

By Cathleen Schine. 228 pp. \$12.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani.

THE unhappiest man, Kierkegaard once wrote, is someone who lives in past memory or future hope, someone incapable of savoring the present and obsessed, instead, with inventing ways to make the time pass by. Such a person is Frances, the narrator of Anita Brookner's fine, deftly written new novel, "Look at Me."

Frances is the sort of person who is forever doing favors, never asking them. She is the dutiful daughter, the reliable friend, the extra counted on to help clean up the mess after the party is over. Reminiscent of Barbara Pym's heroines, she is someone who has been raised to be polite and earnest, and yet feels that the Old World virtues of her parents have ill equipped her to deal with the brave new world around her.

When she is befriended by a wonderfully charming couple named Nick and Alix Fraser, Frances suddenly envisions a bright new future. The Frasers not only introduce her to a suitably serious divorced man named James, but they also show her a different way of living. They are free and easy where she is painfully proper, sophisticated where she is innocent, assured where she is doubtful, and Frances decides to try to become their apprentice in life—a decision that, for her, will have devastating consequences.

A fastidious craftsman who always keeps the moral vision of this novel in sharp focus, Brookner writes in spare, felicitous prose, using the device of a first-person narrator to balance irony and compassion. Though she distances herself from Frances, she makes the reader feel Frances's pain, her loneliness, her rush of happiness on meeting James and her crashing disappointment when both the affair and her friendship with the Frasers pre-emptively end.

Nick and Alix gradually emerge as bored, careless people, the sort of people who smash things up and then casually move on, but if they are guilty of using their friends for entertainment and distraction, Frances, too, is re-

vealed as possessing certain predatory impulses. Feeling spurned and inept at making connections, she hopes once again to be rescued by a man, and she decides to become a writer.

Alice Brody, the spirited heroine of Cathleen Schine's first novel, "Alice in Bed," shares, with Frances, a gift for monitoring her emotions and articulating her perceptions with poise. Apart from that, the two could hardly be more different.

A bright, plucky teen-ager who has been raised in Westport, Connecticut, and educated at Sarah Lawrence, Alice suddenly finds herself in the hospital, her legs mysteriously paralyzed. Confined to bed, she entertains herself by ruminating about her past and present. She observes that her cadaverous doctor bears a striking resemblance to Dante's death mask, argues that "the early Dylan was, in its way, more sophisticated than the late Dylan," and chides her unconscious for producing conventional Freudian dreams.

During her year's sojourn in bed, very little happens. The pain in Alice's hips worsens and then subsides; visitors come and go. We meet her absent-minded mother, who brings her pillows embroidered with pink scallops and snacks from the Russian Tea Room; her father, who files for divorce, declaring on the witness stand that their house is very messy; her former boyfriend Jeff, over whom she used to brood, and a handsome young suitor with a Masaccio face, who treats rehabilitation as though it were some kind of exciting new sport.

Alice writes letters and talks on the phone, she watches soap operas on television, mopes about her two lovers—the frenetic Sinclaire Fraser and the simpering Dr. Davis—and she undergoes assorted tests and operations. Out of these bare bones of a plot, Schine has fashioned a fluently written story and found an engaging voice. Even though there is little development of the supporting cast and almost no narrative suspense—we never really doubt that the resilient heroine will recover, indeed thrive—we come to care about Alice and we go on reading briskly because we want to know her better.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Hope for Future Condors

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — Tests on two California condor chicks show the birds are females, raising hopes that a captive breeding program may be able to save the endangered species, a San Diego Zoo official says.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

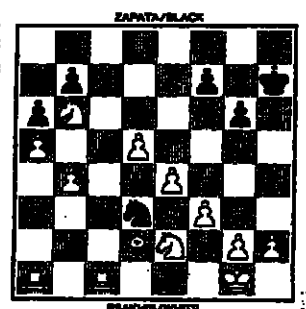
THE Capablanca Memorial Festival in Cienfuegos, Cuba, featured two premier tournaments this year, each a 12-player round-robin. The Soviet grandmaster Lev Psakhis won Premier 1 with a 9½-4½ score. The runner-up was Edward Prandstetter, a Czech international master, who tallied 7-4.

The Cuban grandmaster José de Jesús Noguera won Premier 2 with a 7-4 score. Peter Lukacs, a Hungarian international master, came second with 6½-4½.

Psakhis showed his class by a crushing positional victory over Alonso Zapata, a Colombian international master.

After 9 BxP, a typical Benoni pawn formation arose. Zapata's 9...P-KR3 offered a pawn for active play with 10 BxP; 11 N-K3, Q-R5; 12 P-N3, Q-B3; 13 QxQ, BxQ; 14 NxQ, but Psakhis could not be budged from his positional corner.

In a similar position against Jonathan Mestel in the Las Palmas Interzonal Tournament last year, Psakhis played 13 N-B1, but his 13 N-N3 in this game may be a more efficient development.



Position after 23...N-Q6

After 14 B-K2, Zapata had his chance to play the dramatic 14...RQ4, but would it have been good?—15 O-O, P-N5; 16 N-Q1 yields Black's Q-B5 square to White for an eventual knight outpost, and Black has no open lines for counterplay on the queenside. Of course, on 15 O-O, Black could play 15...PxP; 16 RxP, Q-B2, but his backward QRP is then surely weaker than White's backward QNP.

On 17 P-R5, Zapata could have tried 17...N-B5; 18 BxN, QxN, but 19 N-B4, Q-N4; 20 N-N6, Q-R1; 21 Q-R1 followed by 22 F-N4 will produce a strong queenside initiative for White.

Zapata's only possible line of defense after 19 BxQ would have been 19...BxN; 20 RxB, P-QN4; 21 PxP, RxB; 22 B-B3, N/4-Q2; 23 R/1-R1, N-N1, though White stands better, especially with the threat of 24 N-B1, 25 N-K3 and 26 N-B4. Instead, his 19...BN4? let Psakhis obtain a crushing knight with 20N-N6.

If Zapata had counted on 22...N-Q6 to slow Psakhis down, he was awakened to the realities of the position by the exchange sacrifice with 23 PxP, NxB; 24 RxB, Black was not even a genuine exchange.

Psakhis's 32 N-B3 denied any defense for example 32...K-N2; 33N/3-Q, K-B1; 34 NxB, KxN; 35B-Bch with a rook. Thus, Zapata gave up:

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CHINA POSTCARD

The Tunnels of Turpan

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

TURPAN, China — The locals do not exaggerate when they claim that you can fry an egg on the desert sand surrounding this oasis in eastern Xinjiang province. Turpan has the dubious reputation as the hottest town in China, and one of the hottest in the world.

In mid-summer, the air temperature lingers at 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 centigrade) and sometimes climbs to 120. The temperature of the sand can exceed 170 degrees.

Every family has a chamber under its mud-brick house to escape the heat. After the sun goes down, the residents of Turpan sleep on the flat rooftops, where they can catch whatever cool relief the night breeze might bring.

Rain adds up to little more than a half inch annually because it tends to evaporate before it hits the ground. From April to July, Turpan gets buffeted by sandstorms, often of blast-furnace intensity, that can bury entire houses and fields. "During a serious sandstorm, you can't see your finger in front of you," says Chen Junjun, a local official.

Yet Turpan has thrived in such inhospitable conditions for the last 2,000 years. Once it accommodated and replenished the camel caravans that plied the silk route through Central Asia, now, with sunny, frost-free weather more than nine months a year, it grows China's finest long-staple cotton, which is exported to Japan and Eastern Europe, and its most succulent melons and grapes. The "fiery oasis," as it has been nicknamed, supports a population of 186,000, mostly ethnic Uighurs.

Turpan is in the world's deepest dry depression, more than 1,500 square miles (3,900 square kilometers) of which lie below sea level. The desert at its lowest point dips 508 feet (154 meters) below sea level.

The secret of Turpan's survival is an ingenious labyrinth of underground aqueducts that collect water cascading down from the snow-capped peaks and glaciers of the Tien Shan to the northwest. The irrigation system, called the *karez* by the Uighurs, is believed to have been learned many centuries ago from the Persians.

The *karez* consists of thousands of wells dug at diminishing depths to catch the mountain water that runs into the ground. The wells are linked by tunnels that relay the water to the Turpan oasis. The water would evaporate if it flowed in normal canals on the desert surface, but it is insulated by the sand.

Mohammed Akhet, the director of the Five Star commune in Turpan, estimated that the man-made wells nearest the mountains were 300 feet deep. As the desert slopes into the basin of the Turpan depression, the wells become shallower until the water eventually emerges at the oasis as a normal irrigation canal.

The first wells of the *karez* were dug by hand 2,000 years ago. The tunnels, which measure about three feet wide by four feet high, are being reinforced with concrete pipe. Most of those built centuries ago are still in use.

The *karez* has been essential to a recent campaign to hold back the desert by planting poplar, elm, date palm and mulberry trees as windbreaks around the cotton fields and vineyards. Yang Dehua, chief of the forestry and agriculture section in Turpan, said 6,000 acres (2,400 hectares) of trees and 3,000 acres of scrub brush had been planted in belts up to about 200 yards wide around Turpan.

Turpan is the most dramatic success in the battle against the desert in the province, formerly known as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, where less than 2 percent of the land is arable and most of this must be irrigated, according to Li Dingzhi, director of the agriculture and animal husbandry department in the Xinjiang planning commission.

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Edward Seidensticker

Opening Modern Japanese Literature to the West

By Christine Chapman

International Herald Tribune

Tokyo — Edward Seidensticker

is one of the men who

opened 20th-century Japan to

Western readers through his

translations of contemporary

literature. The novels of Yasunari

Kawabata — Japan's only Nobel

laureate in literature, thanks in

large part to Seidensticker —

those of the flamboyant Yukio

Mishima, the psychological

novels of Junichiro Tanizaki, the

naturalistic short stories of Kafu

Nagai and the philosophical tales

of Yasushi Inoue have all been

translated by the American

professor, now 62. His major opus

was the 1976 translation of the

11th-century classic, "The Tale of

Genji."

But it is perhaps as a scholar

and critic of modern Japan that

Seidensticker has created the

most impact. "Low City, High

City," published last spring by

Alfred A. Knopf, is his latest

effort to explain the culture he

adores. The book is a social history

of Tokyo from 1867 to the great

earthquake of 1923. The "low"

and "high" of the title refer to the

low-lying areas of Tokyo — the

shitamachi, or central sections —

and the upper, hill area, the

yamanote, toward which the city was

expanding. The book is Seiden-

sticker's farewell to the low-city

common people whose vitality

and tastes set the mood of a time-

less metropolis. As a history, it

reflects its author's learned, witty,

full of strong opinions and telling

anecdotes.

"The book is an elegy to the

death of the low city," Seiden-

sticker said. "The *Edo* culture, with its

Kabuki and pleasure

quarters, was uncommonly

refined and far superior to today's

TV-and-baseball mass culture. It's

a great story of decline and a

sad one."

Sitting for an interview in one

of the thousands of noisy coffee

shops in Shinjuku, Seidensticker

looked uncomfortable. Rock music

filled the small room while

outside the streets were thronged

with students on summer

holidays enjoying this new pleasure

quarter.

Seidensticker spent a summer

in the mid-1950s concentrating

on being able to read Japanese

newspapers with ease. "I became

really angry," he recalled. "The

Japanese newspapers are not

objective. They are unfair, anti-

American, and leftist. They bend

over backward to be pleasant to

the North Koreans, the Chinese

and the Soviet Union. We are

warmongers. The papers are

stuffed with young men who don't

know what they're talking about

except that they want peace. Well,

who doesn't want peace?"

The Japanese papers were

worse in the 1950s than they are

now. Things have changed," he

conceded. "However, they still

fall short of being unbiased

journalism."

His alliance with Japan began

after he graduated from the

University of Colorado as an English

literature major in 1942 and was

sent to the Navy's Japanese-language

school at the University.

"I was dodging the front lines,"

he said. "I looked upon Japanese

as something to occupy my time."

In 1945 he was sent to Japan

with the Marine Corps as a

language officer in the intelligence

division. After returning to the

United States, he attended a

state school at Columbia and

Harvard to prepare for a career in

the Foreign Service. From 1948 to

1950 he was a diplomat in

occupied Japan, then he resigned.

An early recipient of a Ford

Foundation fellowship, he

studied Japanese literature at the

University of Tokyo for two years. He

stayed in Japan for 12 more years,

doing free-lance writing, translating

and teaching at Sophia

University, a private school. In 1962

he returned to the United States

convinced that "a non-Japanese

would never be an outsider

here." He accepted a teaching

assignment at Stanford University,

then in 1966 at the University of

Michigan. Since 1977 he has

taught advanced graduate

seminars as professor of Japanese

at Columbia University.

In 1972 he began living in two

cities and two cultures. Since he

teaches during the fall semester at

Columbia, he lives in New York

from September to February,

sharing an apartment with a pro-

fessor who teaches at Columbia

in the spring. For the spring and

summer he moves to Tokyo and

lives in an apartment in Yushima,

in the Hongo district, which he

insists is low city despite its

location at the top of a ridge.

Does this double life bother

him? "Quite the reverse. I leave

city just about the time I'm

beginning to get annoyed. In New

York I feel like a cat in the jungle.

In Tokyo I don't have the feeling

of running for my life, or indeed

the feeling that the police are run-

"I'll recover," he said, "and write about contemporary Tokyo, which would include places I don't like."

Compared to his translations of "The Tale of Genji" and Kawabata's novels, writing "Low City, High City" was "more like simple fun," Seidensticker said. Although he worked on the book for three years, "it was much, much easier," than the "struggles" he endured translating Kawabata or Lady Murasaki, "Genji's" author.

"How to put it into English is the constant struggle. The most important thing in literary translation is style. It bothers me hideously when people find infidelities, or failures of taste. I don't mind making mistakes, but to have infidelities pointed out is very painful. The most important thing is to put beautiful Japanese into beautiful English."

Calling it a sign of "foginess" in himself, Seidensticker shies away from current favorite writers such as Kobo Abe and Kenzaburo Oe. "I don't like them. I've lost interest in the moderns, although I do like the traditional Yasushi Inoue. He's a quiet good."

A strong streak of anti-establishment runs in the Seidensticker character. He does not admire Japan blindly. At a luncheon speech in May at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Japan, he answered a question about understanding between the United States and Japan bluntly: "I don't think complete understanding is possible. Admiration and interest are enough." The Japanese press reacted immediately: a cartoonist parodied the remark, and reporters made a story out of it.

Seidensticker scoffed, and repeated: "Understanding is next to impossible, but the broader that we'll love each other if we understand each other is the basis of all international cultural organizations. Understanding someone may make you hate him! The Japanese have misunderstood us rather profoundly these past 100 years. And we got along in spite of it."

Seidensticker spent a summer in the mid-1950s concentrating on being able to read Japanese

newspapers with ease. "I became really angry," he recalled. "The Japanese newspapers are not objective. They are unfair, anti-American, and leftist. They bend over backward to be pleasant to the North Koreans, the Chinese and the Soviet Union. We are warmongers. The papers are stuffed with young men who don't know what they're talking about except that they want peace. Well, who doesn't want peace?"

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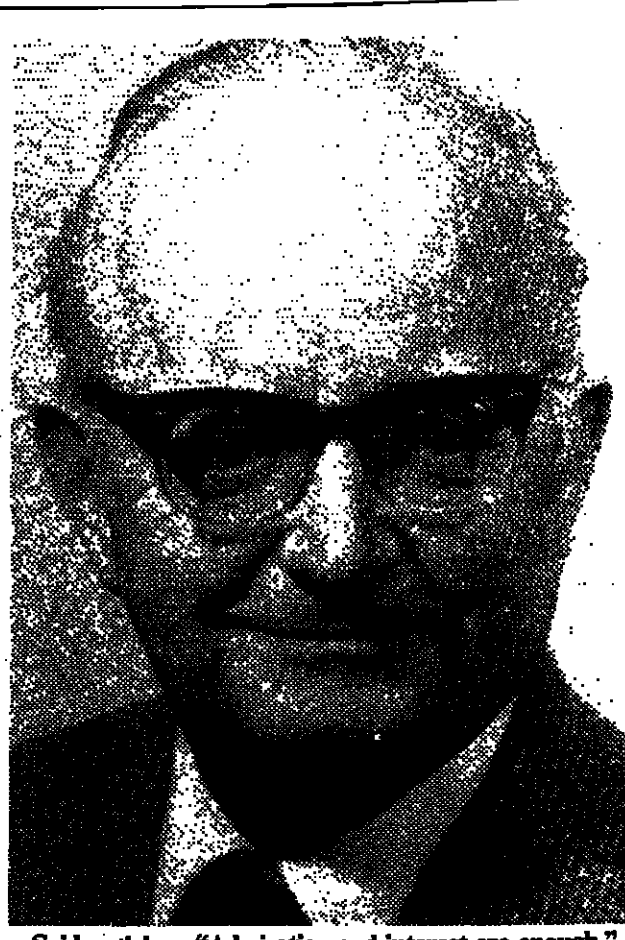
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Does this double life bother him? "Quite the reverse. I leave city just about the time I'm beginning to get annoyed. In New York I feel like a cat in the jungle. In Tokyo I don't have the feeling of running for my life, or indeed the feeling that the police are running for their lives. I'm being sportive," he added, grinning.

"New Yorkers have the worst manners in the world. Tokyo is more civil. It's a gentler place with more variety. New York has the best of the West. European culture is concentrated there more than in Paris or London. Tokyo has everything. If I had to choose, I'd take Tokyo, but I hope I never have to."

In "Low City, High City" Seidensticker wrote that the great tradition of Meiji-era Tokyo were



Seidensticker: "Admiration and interest are enough."

the theater, cherry blossoms, and Sumo wrestling."

Asked to identify the delights of present-day Showa Tokyo, he hedged: "Tokyo's much, much more varied now than in Meiji. Well," he considered, "it couldn't be Sumo because baseball has replaced it in popularity. Maybe theater is still very important, but it's more diversified and included classical theater, Kabuki and No, modern theater, jazz, which is like vaudeville, and concerts, a new institution."

"For me the greatest pleasure is walking, long, long walks, through the poorer parts of the city. The public baths are fun, and occasionally the bars." But most of his time in Tokyo he reads and writes. He also collects Meiji woodblock prints and Korean ceramics, gives some lectures and attends a conference or two participating in the life of a city that, as he wrote, thrives on the fact that "change itself is a tradition."

The best-selling author Kingsley Amis, 60, and his wife Jane Howard, 60, were granted a divorce by a London court. Neither contested the divorce, granted on grounds that they have lived apart for two years. The couple, both novelists and television writers, were married in 1965 after Howard's second husband, James Douglas-Henry, divorced her on grounds of her relationship with Amis. She has one daughter by her first marriage. Amis's marriage to Howard was his second. He was has two sons and a daughter from his 1948 marriage to Hilary Ann Bur-

PEOPLE

Underwater Treasure Is Studied by Dutch

Dutch experts are examining a chest packed with nearly 10,000 gold and silver coins, a treasure which sat about 250 years in the wreck of a ship in the North Sea. "The chest is fully intact, and the gold coins are in excellent condition," said Harold Jacobs, head of the Royal Coin Institute in The Hague. The Sunday Times of London said the treasure was estimated at \$740,000. A team of Dutch and British divers recovered the chest, filled with 2,000 gold ducats and about 7,500 silver coins, from the bulk of a Dutch East India trading ship, *Vliegend Hart* (Flying Heart), wrecked in a storm on Feb. 3, 1735. The divers, in four years' work, previously recovered dozens of bottles of wine, silver swords, and 700 ducats. An American treasure hunter says he is certain he has found a ship that sank off Cape Cod in 1717 with what may be \$200 million in gold, silver and jewels. "We've got it," said Barry Clifford of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. "Everything's exactly in the spot it should be; everything we've found indicates it's an 18th-century wreck." He said the three-masted English galleon *Whidah* was captured by pirates and sank in a storm. Clifford and his crew, which includes John F. Kennedy Jr., the son of the late president, have been digging underwater test pits for a week to try to identify the wreck. Clifford said he found iron fittings, hand-wrought nails, a rudder strap and mizzen step under 10 feet of sand. Valerie Taggart, the state historian, said Clifford has not found anything that proves the *Whidah*. "I haven't seen the articles, but none of them sounds distinctive enough to identify the ship," she said.

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